

## INVENTORY WORKSHEET

FILE NO: See ReferencesRE: Alger HissDATE March, 1977

pg 16

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO OF PGS		EXEMPTIONS USED OR TO WHOM REFERRED IDENTIFY STATUTE (b) (3)
			ACT	REL	
62-25733-347	6/12/52	memo Ladd to the Director	1	0	N.P. (b)(3)
101-467-173	7/2/52	New York Report	36	1	N.P.
116-388444-3	9/30/53	Boston Report	4	1	N.P. (b)(2)(c)
121-23278-131	4/20/50	WFO Letter	4	1	N.P.
121-23278-150	5/3/50	WFO Letter	4	1	N.P.
121-23278-151	5/3/50	WFO Letter	3	1	N.P.
121-18892-5	8/10/49	Boston Report	33	1	N.P.
62-25733-326	2/1/51	memo Jones to Nichols	—	9	N.P.
62-25733-173	11/24/50	Letter to Clyde Tolson from John A. Clements w/enc.	13	2	N.P.
105-88988-1	6-30-69	Rept from SAN FRANCISCO	15	2	N.P.
			113	19	

NY 100-86905

7/2/52  
KOTARNOVA FILE

On March 28, 1949, <sup>Mrs</sup> WALTER R. SASSAMAN, married to LUCY SASSAMAN and residing at 11016 South Green Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised SAS WESLEY A. ANDERSON and STIG A. LARSON in Chicago in connection with the ALGER HISS case that he met Mrs. ALGER HISS in 1924 and met ALGER HISS in 1935, while they were both employed by the New York City Committee in Washington, D. C. He stated that he and ALGER HISS were closely associated, that he had been to HISS' home on several occasions, and that he last saw ALGER HISS in 1938.



DATE: 7-03-52

101-467-173

9-30-53

Investigation in this case was predicated upon information developed in 1953 by Boston Informant T-1, another Government agency which conducts investigations, to the effect that ██████████ had been friendly with ALGER HISS during the period of their mutual attendance at Harvard Law School.

The Boston Sunday Advertiser, a newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its issue of January 22, 1950, contained an article setting forth information that ALGER HISS was found guilty in New York City, New York, by a Federal Jury in January of 1950 on two charges of perjury in that he had lied when he said he had never abstracted secret Government papers from the United States State Department for transmission to unauthorized persons and also in that he had lied when he denied having seen JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS after January of 1937. On January 25, 1950, HISS was sentenced to five years imprisonment on each of these charges, both of which were to run concurrently.

The Boston Post, a newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its issue of March 23, 1951, contained an article setting forth information that HISS had begun his period of imprisonment.

AGENT CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
7	116-38844-3	[Handwritten initials]
	OCT 2 1953	RECORDED - 25 INDEXED - 25

4-20-50

At this point, Senator TYDINGS asked if LATFICORE were there and  
BUDENZ said no. TYDINGS asked if BUDENZ knew LATFICORE. BUDENZ said not but  
he didn't know ALBERT ~~SMITH~~ either.

121-23278-131



5-3-50

Senator WIGGAMORE then asked LATTICE as to his acquaintance with ALBERT HISS. LATTICE stated that he had not known HISS late in the 1920's when HISS was employed at the State Department in the office of Dr. HENNINGSEN. In response to WIGGAMORE's question as to the occasion for his visit to the State Department at that time, LATTICE stated that he had gone there to visit Dr. HENNINGSEN.

In response to WIGGAMORE's question as to whether he had ever conferred with ALBERT HISS concerning United States-China policy, LATTICE answered negatively. In response to WIGGAMORE's question, LATTICE stated that he had never met ALBERT HISS.

121-23278-150

J-3-JD

Senator McMAHON then asked LATTDARE if he had on occasions, visited the State Department to which LATTDARE replied yes, he had, to urge a tougher policy against Japan. He said he had visited the office of one ~~DR. WORMBLOK~~ and he was aksed if ALGER HISS participated at this consultation and he said no, but that HISS did sit in the outer office.

121-23278-151

8-10-49

He also stated  
that he considered ALGER HISS to be quite a man and defended him at  
the time he was on trial in New York City.

121-18892-5

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *W. Nichols*

DATE: February 1, 1951

FROM : *MD*

SUBJECT: *Joe Loewenthal's book,*  
*"The Federal Bureau of Investigation"*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Attached is a summary of the material prepared as a result of the Loewenthal book.

The first part of this summary is a quick review of the principal techniques utilized by the author in his obvious efforts to smear the FBI and its Director. Following, broken down by chapter, are 371 of the principal inaccuracies and distortions located in the book. These specific items are keyed to the book itself by page number and line. Each particular item is either quoted or paraphrased from the book and following each appears the explanation or the true facts. These points, it is felt, are sufficient in themselves to reveal that the book is a falsehood from cover to cover.

62-25733-326

**CHAMBERS FURNISHED INFORMATION TO THE FBI**

Page 433, line 18.

(18) Mr. Chambers had prior thereto been furnishing information to the FBI over a period of years. But up to the time that his possession of these papers was revealed in the slander suit, and the papers turned over to the FBI, there was no indication that the FBI was aware of the fact that Mr. Chambers had any such papers, or knew that its informant had himself committed a crime falling within its jurisdiction. The papers thus brought to light were used to convict Mr. Hiss of perjury.

SOURCE: New York Times, June 12, 1949, Section V, page 8

The late city edition in Section IV had an article reviewing in chronological fashion the Hiss-Chambers Case. The article does not specifically state the FBI was unaware of the papers.

62-25733-326

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62-25733-326

## THE REMINGTON CASE

### Cook

"...There was tremendous political capital to be made from the Communists-in-government issue, which had been hung about the neck of the Truman Administration like a dead and smelly albatross. Remington was Exhibit B, second only to Alger Hiss, in the catalogue of betrayal..."

"The Remington Tragedy,"  
The Nation, December 23, 1957,  
p. 493.

### American Communists

"The innocent, foully murdered William Remington, is the victim of more than the brick wielding prisoner and the shoulder-shrugging warden. He is the victim of the whole frameup system which continues to undermine the Constitution and produce ever more victims for the anti-Communist headlines. Yes, he is the victim of these very headlines which scream of 'treason' and 'spies' in reference to people not even CHARGED with being those things."

Editorial, Daily Worker, November 25, 1954, p. 5.

## GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

"At the core of the Alger Hiss case lies the theory of guilt by association. From the outset, the House committee adopted the attitude that, if the details Chambers gave about Hiss were accurate, they showed a close association between the two men; and if there had been a close association, then it followed that Hiss had been a Communist. And if Hiss had been a Communist, then it followed that he had stolen and passed secret data to Chambers."

"Hiss - New Perspectives On the Strangest Case of Our Time," The Nation, September 21, 1957, p. 144.

The Unfinished Story of Alger Hiss  
(N. Y.: William Morrow Co., 1958), p. 21.

"It was McCarthy who built a whole edifice for the charge of Democratic Party 'treason' out of the Hiss case...."

"All McCarthy had to do--and he did it with roaring headlines--was to use the technique of guilt by association to build up his case. Hiss was a 'traitor' (although he had never been charged or convicted of treason) and, therefore, anybody who was associated with Hiss was also guilty of 'treason.'..."

Bernard Burton, \* "Top Republicans Fear Release of Hiss Will Expose Big Lies," The Worker, November 24, 1954, p. 6.

\*Bernard Burton was formerly on the staffs of both the Daily Worker and People's World.

62-25733-326

## THE HISS CASE

### Cook

"Never were two more starkly contrasting characters cast as the protagonists of national drama than Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers...."

"These were the principals who were to clash in irreconcilable conflict before the House Un-American Activities Committee in the summer of 1948. The timing has, perhaps, a certain significance. It was at the beginning of a presidential campaign. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had routed Republican adversaries with such ease for so long, had died... Victory for the Republicans looked temptingly close.

"Their party was in control of the House and in control of the Un-American Activities Committee...."

"...The Republicans set out to prove that the Roosevelt and Truman administrations had been so riddled with Communist-sympathizers that spies had had a field day stealing some of the nation's most precious secrets...."

The Unfinished Story of Alger Hiss  
(N. Y.: William Morrow Co., 1950),  
pp. 2, 4, 8.

### American Communists

"Hiss is just a fall guy for much bigger game. The Hearst press tipped the hand of the men who launched this obscene spectacle with the disgusting Whittaker Chambers as their finger-man. The Hearst press shouts that Hiss' conviction proves that the New Deal was 'pro-Russia' and that by implication, any American from FDR down who ever worked for, or STILL WORKS FOR, American-Soviet cooperation and peace is a 'fifth columnist.' The Hiss trial was rigged by men who want to outlaw the peace movement in our America, who want to make peace synonymous with espionage."

Editorial, Daily Worker, January 24, 1950, p. 7.

62-25733-324



## Hiss Case

### Background

In August, 1948, Whittaker Chambers, a confessed Soviet espionage agent, appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and charged Alger Hiss with membership in an underground group of the Communist Party. Hiss, a former State Department employee, was then president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Hiss denied the charges under oath before the HCUA and challenged Chambers to repeat them where they would not be privileged against suit for libel. Chambers repeated his charges on a radio program August 27, 1948, and a month later, Hiss filed a civil suit for libel.

During a pretrial hearing on the libel suit, Chambers produced documents, consisting of summaries and/or excerpts from State Department papers, to support a new charge against Hiss--espionage. On December 2, 1948, Chambers delivered to investigators of the HCUA the famous "pumpkin papers." On the basis of this additional disclosure, Chambers and Hiss were summoned before a Federal Grand Jury in New York. On December 15, 1948, the Grand Jury indicted Hiss on two counts of perjury. Hiss was tried twice. The first trial ended with a hung jury and the second, with his conviction on January 21, 1950. He was sentenced to five years. His conviction was affirmed and the Supreme Court denied certiorari. On November 27, 1954, he was released from prison. (74-1333-5687)

### Context

The Hiss case is used in an attempt to show close rapport between the FBI and the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is an effort to raise the implication that the FBI wields power and influence over Congress by "leaking" information to Congressional investigators.

### Charges

"... Years ago, the House Committee was fed the first tip on the Alger Hiss case out of the FBI's supposedly secret files..." (p. 224, col. 3)

"... The Hiss case, which the FBI had failed to break by normal and accepted investigative methods, was funneled through an FBI tip to Senator Karl Mundt..." (p. 278, col. 3)

### Facts

62-25733-324

The Bureau did learn confidentially that on May 17, 1949, Senator Karl Mundt testified concerning the Hiss case before the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York and made reference to FBI assistance. Senator Mundt, who had been a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) at the time of the Hiss-Chambers hearings in 1948, told the Grand Jury that

the HCUA had a fairly good liaison with the FBI, but the FBI would never come to the Committee with tips. He said, "Sometimes they (the FBI) would help us from getting on a wrong trail. Most of our work with the FBI had to be on a personal basis rather than on an official basis." He said that the FBI was not listed among the HCUA's list of informers. (This Grand Jury testimony, of course, is HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL; 62-76421-28)

In March, 1953, L. B. Nichols talked to Senator Mundt regarding a United Press item which reported that Senator Fulbright had said, "Mundt was quoted in the Salt Lake City Tribune last November 22 as saying the FBI often tips Congressional committees to cases where it has evidence of Communism but lacks material to justify an indictment." Senator Mundt was incensed over Fulbright's statement. He said that he could not recall ever having made such a statement because, to his knowledge, he had never heard of the FBI's tipping off a Congressional committee to cases where it had evidence but lacked material to justify an indictment. (62-76421-65)

In another discussion concerning this Fulbright allegation, Senator Mundt told Mr. Nichols in April, 1954, that he had made a point of the FBI's cooperation with the HCUA, for example, citing the fact that when the "pumpkin papers" were found, the Bureau developed the film in order to safeguard the evidence. Mr. Nichols observed, "This (development of film), of course, we did do and did legitimately. There is certainly nothing we could be criticized for on this." (62-76421-68)

62-25733-326

to have been a most incompetent watchdog."  
(p. 271, col. 3)

"...either the FBI gave us perfect wartime security as it so long maintained, or it gave us such imperfect security that a clearly-labeled Golos could continue masterminding the theft of secrets...."  
(p. 273, col. 2)

Of 37 Government employees named by Bentley as being involved in espionage, only two, Alger Hiss and William Remington, were tried and convicted. Were the other 35 wrongly accused of espionage or did they get away through "sieves in our protective screen"?  
(p. 273, col. 3)

Galk Ovakimian, principal Soviet agent in the Armand Labis Feldman case (61-7574). In 1941, as a result of Golos' contacts with Ovakimian, a separate file was opened on World Tourists, Incorporated, and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, in which both Golos and Bentley were carried as subjects. (61-6328-19)

Ovakimian, a Golos contact, was arrested for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act and was allowed by the Department of State to depart from the country under a Soviet claim of diplomatic status in July, 1941. (61-7574-371, p. 6)

The remaining 35 were neither wrongly accused nor did they get away. Again the reader is offered the choice of two false answers. Alger Hiss and William Remington were, in fact, the only two of the original 37 named by Bentley who were convicted, but others of that same group, including Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullman are subjects of investigation. The inability to develop a corroborating witness to Bentley's testimony has been an obstacle to trial of these cases. Investigation of these subjects has

62-25733-326

been vigorous and exhaustive and has provided considerable valuable intelligence. Because there is no statute of limitations in cases of wartime espionage, there is still some possibility of prosecution.

62-25733-326

11-24-50

5. ALGER HISS. On August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers testified that he had been associated with an underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D.C. and that Alger Hiss was a member of that group. Mr. Hiss had been employed by the Government in various capacities since 1933, having served in the Department of Agriculture, the Senate Committee investigating the munitions industry, the Department of Justice, and the State Department. On December 15, 1948, he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for perjury in connection with his denial of the charges made by Whitaker Chambers. His first trial from May 31, 1949 to July 8, 1949, resulted in a hung jury. His second trial began on November 17, 1949, resulting in his conviction and sentence to five years' imprisonment for perjury. He is now awaiting the result of an appeal. In the course of his trial he admitted his affiliations with the International Juridical Association. Following his conviction he was debarred for five years.

6. DONALD HISS. Testifying before the Committee on Un-American Activities on August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers, a former self-confessed Communist, identified Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, as a fellow member of an underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D.C.

trial of Alger Hiss, he served as a witness in his brother's behalf and helped to prepare his defense. In the course of the

62-25733-173

On August 13, 1948,  
Harry Dexter White allegedly a member of the same group, which he denied, admitted  
knowing both Alger and Donald Hiss, as well as other members of the underground  
group.

62-25733-173

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Date:

6/30/60

Field Office File #:

San Francisco 105-5783

Bureau File #:

[REDACTED]

Records of Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) reflect that in Jan., 1937, WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, IPR, 129 E. 52nd St., NYC, by letter advised ALGER HISS, Department of State, that he (HISS) would find GREENE an interesting person and would enjoy his acquaintance.]

- P -

105-88988-1

[REDACTED]

SF-105-5783  
JSW:jab

[ WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, on January 15, 1937, addressed a letter to ALGER HISS, Department of State, Washington, D. C., in which he advised that FELIX GREENE, the New York representative of the BBC, was to be in Washington the following week and that he had suggested to GREENE that GREENE get in touch with HISS. LOCKWOOD advised that HISS would find him an interesting person and would enjoy making his acquaintance. (Doc. 949) ]

[ On January 15, 1937, LOCKWOOD addressed a letter to FELIX GREENE, BBC, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In his letter LOCKWOOD stated that in accordance with GREENE's suggestion of the previous day, he was giving GREENE the names of two young fellows, each in the State Department, who he thought GREENE would enjoy making their acquaintance and that of their wives. The two names given were ALGER HISS and ROY VEATCH. LOCKWOOD advised that VEATCH was formerly of Princeton and was at that time an energetic worker in the office of the Economic Advisor in the State Department. LOCKWOOD also advised that HISS was an able young lawyer, formerly secretary to Mr. JUSTICE HOLMES, and in the more recent years associated with the A.A.A., the Senate Munitions Committee, the Solicitor General's Office, and at that time, with the State Department. As a postscript to his letter, LOCKWOOD stated that he was writing both VEATCH and HISS that GREENE might lock them up. (Doc. 953) ]

N.J.  
D.C.



FILE NO: See ReferencesRE: Alger HissDATE March 1977

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO OF PGS		EXEMPTIONS USED OR TO WHOM REFERRED IDENTIFY STATUTE (b) (3)
			ACT	REL	
62-31615-A	2-10-59	N.Y. Mirror - Walter Winchell	2	2	—
62-31615-827	2/24/54	MEMO Ladd to the Director w/encl.	6	4	N.P.
118-2806-8	11/28/47	Letter to CIA FROM FBI w/encl.	5	3	N.P.
101-792-62	8/30/50	New York Report	4	1	N.P.
101-3599-138	9/11/54	New York Letter	3	1	N.P.
101-4750-69	2/19/52	MEMO Handrich to Belmont	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
101-4750-83	6/11/53	WFO Report	6	1	N.P.
121-14356-16	1/7/49	WFO Teletype	1	1	N.P.
121-14356-54	2/23/49	MEMO Nichols to Tolson	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D)
121-18528-112	2/4/52	New Haven Letter w/encls.	4	3	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
			33	18	

2-10-50

Tolson ✓  
 Ladd ✓  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tracy ✓  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Walter Winchell

## In New York 7

### Notes of a Newspaperman

The Salvation Army's closed-door on Ingrid Bergman made me hmf. They withdrew radio recordings she made (at their request) to help raise funds...What galling irony! The Salvation Army is noted for compassion. Its main objective is to rescue sinners. It should read the meaning of salvation in the dictionary: "The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and conferring on him everlasting happiness"...Charles Dickens' reminder: "May I tell you why it seems to me a good thing for us to remember wrong done to us? That we may forgive it"...People are basically good. We find that out every time we get into this sort of thing...The mail is abundant. Ten to one in appreciation.

*New York:* Bravo, dear Mr. Winchell, for broadminded, just impartial and human attitude toward firstly beloved, now attacked and mercilessly rejected Ingrid Bergman, who sinned only through sincerity of heart and lack of hypocrisy. Blessings to you for expressing Christian interpretation of brotherhood.—Ganna Walska."

*Talk about skeleton-hiders.* A Miami union sent a squawk about a hotel there. Claimed the hotel refused to hire "certain people." So we looked into it. And learned the complaining union bans Negroes from its membership...Ise Koch will be delighted to hear that Pelley, the seditionist, is free after serving half his 15 years. This is the rabble-rouser who supported the nation's enemies during the war. Now he is gifted with the benefits of justice...His sentence is cut and he is free. But the Americans who fought for us all are imprisoned in wheelchairs.

*Newspaper stories about the British Atom Bomb scientist (Fuchs)* described him as a refugee from Germany. But not many made public the vital fact (for the benefit of conclusion-jumpers) that Fuchs isn't Jewish...Our Albany paper ran an Open Letter challenging our statements that Gov. Dewey's official burg is wide open, too. Says it isn't. Some readers there assure us "what you wrote isn't half enough!" Subject is Herewith Dropped as we are easily bored...Peron's latest lunacy: He suppressed newspapers which disagreed with him and claims he is preserving freedom of the press...Reader's Digest distorts a quote from the Times, which rapped an anti-New Deal book, condensed by that mag. The Digest version would have you believe the Times gave the book a rave notice!

*Amusing observation* is this oddity about the reviewers in the intellectual newspapers. They confessed that "The Cocktail Party" baffled them. But the critics on the tabloids found it "very clear and enlightening"...Columist D. Lawrence is a hefty debunker. He points out that if we get the \$12,000 income for the average family Mr. Truman envisions—the dollar will be worth 18c...John Gunther's essay (in McCall's) should be read by people who want to live longer...Rudolph Bing, the Met Opera's new director, says he is not concerned with an artist's (Flagstad) political opinions. Meaning, one presumes, the Met may eventually sign up Paul Robeson or Shostokovich of Russia to conduct at the Met?...The appeal to those who swapped autographs on short-snorters during the war—got swift action. They are coming in fine, thanks. Short-Snorchids to You!

*The numerous confirmations on our war-warnings* are this high. The latest is the Vatican's newspaper. It noted that the decision on the H-Bomb "ended hopes for peace"...The Gallic celluloid, "Gigi," has a blushy theme. A girl is coached by her aunt and grandmother on how to become a mistress...The Communist paper in town (which is always babbling about freedom-of-the-press) ignored the second trial of Alger Hiss...The headlines say "McCloy Warns Germans Against a Revival of Nazism." Those are the kind of words actions speak louder than...According to the Republicans' "Statement of Principles" they're against the spread of Fascism and Communism abroad. If you're waiting for them to get specific (and mention

our  
 H. J. [unclear]

File

INDEXED

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 NOT RECORDED  
 84 APR 20 1950

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 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N.Y. Mirror ✓

FEB 10 1950

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Marquis Childs reports Mr. Truman is annoyed with the press. The President feels that "journalistic critics have tainted the dignity" of his high office. No critic of Mr. Truman can stain the dignity of the Presidential Office so much as Mr. Truman's support of Gen. V... We wish readers and listeners would buy a copy of Plain Talk magazine for Feb. This anti-Communist mag features a devastating expose on Merwin K. Hart and his "National Economic Council." The essay confirms (and reaffirms) every fact about Merwin K. Hart made public by this column for 13 years. You will be amazed at the big guns on some digest mags (and newspapers) who are in the hater's corner. He calls his critics "un-Christian." Hitler's old gag.

California has a law which sentences lifers to death if they attack a prison guard... Wesley Wells, a condemned man, has been in prison nearly 20 years. Sentenced for accepting stolen goods and "using his employer's car without permission"... The State sent me his record. It is pretty bad. Mainly charges of being hard to handle, rebellious, sassy, argumentative, damaging the cell "John," and he flew a prisoner (at Folsom) who tormented him. But that isn't why he has been sentenced to die by gas... For striking a keeper (he says in defense, they gave him life—THEN the death sentence.

You can't permit lifers to go around slugging keepers... Lifers would say: "I'm here forever, anyhow, so what can happen?"... Letters from kin of San Quentin prisoners, however, tell me Wells is still crazy; that some keepers kept picking on him (calling him a nigger) and that the keeper (he struck) had flashed a light in his eyes waking him. Wells reminded him that regulations prohibited that; that the flashlight was to be focused only on a prisoner's feet—to see if he is still there.

The 8th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution specifically provides: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and inhuman punishments inflicted."

That amendment is binding on ALL States. When a State makes the throwing of a cuspidor at a keeper a capital offense (when done by a lifer) this seems a classic example of cruel punishment, and is thus within the sphere of legislation constitutionally condemned.

Page

62-31615-A

Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 24,  
1954

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL'S COLUMN,  
NEW YORK MIRROR,  
February 22, 1954

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Gearty \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

In December, 1952, and January, 1953, "The Reporter" published articles criticizing the FBI. "A. H."... possibly Alger Hiss, presently serving five-year prison term for 1950 perjury conviction.

62-31615-827

2/24/54

Memo to the Director  
from D. M. Ladd

RE: WALTER WINCHELL'S COLUMN  
NEW YORK MIRROR  
February 22, 1954

"A. H....A lawyer:"

It appears that the most logical individual with the initials "A. H." and a lawyer by profession, who could be considered as one of the "Kremlin's Big 4 in the U. S.," might possibly be Alger Hiss; however, Hiss is presently serving a five-year confinement at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on his being convicted in 1950 on two counts of perjury. (74-1333)

62-31615-827

# Walter Winchell Of New York

## The Hottest Scandal in Town

Uncle Sam's Sherlocks now know the names of the Kremlin's Big 4 in the U. S. Not one is a card-carrying commy, either. Their initials are W.G....M.A....A.H....M.L....A college prof...An editor...A lawyer...A Truman pal.

Janice Rule, the leading lady of "Picnic," has Dick Nash (the writer) making a nash of himself.

Jimmy Dorsey's daily visitor-brunette at Polyclinic Hospital is film star Anne Baxter. His mother would like to see them wed.

The tardy wits (and many colyumists) quipped: "Jimmy Roosevelt's theme song: 'I Love Loosely'." From our Sounds-in-the-Night of more'n a year ago.

Poor Jimmy Roosevelt. Now that he needs a nurse he hasn't any.

Jimmy Roosevelt, it says here, set up a trust fund for corespondent Irene Owens. (To each his Owens.)

Hasn't the CAB recommended the long expected merger of Eastern and Colonial airlines? (Yop!) It's now awaiting Ike's sig.

The colyum's advance news that Missouri Pacific (Pfd) may be better than money (if the referee okays its plans for reorganization) was partly confirmed. May happen in a month or so. Insiders expect it to leap 25 to 50 points—if.

Frank Sinatra and Artie Shaw met in Lindy's revolving door the other 2 am. Both took a coolish 5-second take and then walked away.

Big slugfest over at Musicians' Union (802) between head man Petrillo and a tooter, Petrillo Marciano's first.

A famed Mexican exec's wife flogged a famous Mexican movie actress in a Mexico City cafe. It will be confirmed in the courts.

The Abel Meeropol who hid the Rosenberg children at his home and has a commy-membership name (Lewis Allen) wrote the song "Strange Fruit."

Zsa-Zsa's getting famous. A new shoe polish is named "Za Za."

Chums report Garbo will never make another movie. She's doing the "Sunset Blvd" bit. Lives in the past—re-running her old films.

One of the earthy male singers in a musical click—shows buddies wild letters written by a glamorous blonde movie star.

A teevy comic has been warned by his psychiatrist to take a vacation or wind up cutting paper money.

It took two cars of cops to subdue a pretty femme travel executive, who flung glasses (with drinks in 'em) at Clarke's barkeeps.

Madison Avenue ad agency brass will be grilled by the gov't over a cew teevy expert, behind whose French alias is quite a de- portation scoop.

The Chaplins keep saying they'll never return here. It couldn't happen to a nicer country.

20th Century-Fox (rumors say) has signed J. R. for the role of a priest in "No Business Like Show Business." Churchmen will protest.

Los Angeles papers carry adverts saying: "J. R. in 3D"...J. R. is for Jane Russell, not Jimmy Roosevelt, of course.

Peggy Appiah, dght of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, expects her first child in June. She's wed to a British gov't official. A Negro.

Gov. Knight (of Cal.), to whom we appealed to study the brief of a condemned-to-death Negro, phoned us. Studies it nightly. 25 pages.

Ever think the N. Y. Times would take an ad containing the word "bastards"? Tuesday last week. For "Confidential Clerk."

Joan Blondell's romance with Jimmy Cannon, the sports writer, is at the serious stage. Now takes her to Lindy's!

The Earl of Granville (first cousin to Queen Liz) is real gone on Carin Quarnstrom, a Swedish interior decorator. May announce their betrothal any day, despite yelling from his royal relatives.

At Palm Springs the colyum tossed a cocktail party for 105 Wash- ington (and Calif.) press people. Over 300 towners crashed. (We didn't get one drink!)

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Mohr
- Trotter
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Miss Gandy

Do we have any file H.

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Herald Tribune
- N.Y. Mirror

Date: FEB 26 1954

RECORDED - 68 ENCLOSURE 162-31615-827

2/22/54

About a year ago an editor in Crestline (Cal.) panned us hard for warning that a school to train Reds was nearby. ~~Said we were nuts, oughta be taken off the air, etc.~~ The gov't confirmed the tip. He's no longer on the paper.

Memo to Britain: Chaplin isn't a loan. He's a gift!

Memo to Sen. Langer: Warren a conmy? That's conmyrot!

Joe DiMaggio could tell Jackie Gleason that a woman could never give you as much trouble as happiness.

Ted Thackrey, former editor of the defunct red-ridden rag (The Compass), who reprinted scurrilous conmy propaganda about us written by an ex-convict (when we were ill and couldn't fight back), now begs us to go easy on him. "Uncle!" begins Thackrey's white flag, "King's X," "White Flag!" He adds: "I'm relying on your deep grained sense of fair play to hear my side of it." Reply: No. You were one of the lynch-mob joiners when things were rough. Where was your fair play?

A politico now involved in litigation with a highly controversial figure is worried that his foe will discover his skeleton. Two wives!

Pat Ward, who used to earn \$500 per. eve'g (according to Jelke case testimony) is now a \$65 weekly clerk in Midtown. (Good Girl.)

"Dear Walter," writes an insider, "You were rooked out of a big plug for Norman Lockridge. That's a ghost-writer's name now used by an ex-convict named Sam Roth, who did 3 years in a federal clink for publishing pornography, etc. He never gave Max Boden-heim any \$200 advance. Why didn't this soandso publish Max's books when he was alive? This ex-convict Sam Roth is a gravedigger digging free publicity when he rates publouseity. One of his authors is also an ex-convict, so's one of the author's helpers. He conned you, Kid, since your blind items that you were hep to his record. Sending you his Rogues' Gallery pix."

A Midtown public relations firm charged a movie-teevy star \$33,000 for the job of "debunking" the allegations of a Cong. Comm.

The custodian of the electric chair in New Jersey is the head grip (a stagehand) at Minsky's, Newark. His name is Bernie Johnson.

Generally, colyumists fuss with readers, but Betsy Von Wotz-Her-Name, the actress, started the blazing feud with Cholly Knickerbocker, society scrivener.

The news photos of Jackie Gleason and his amour (Marilyn Taylor) were given to the press by a rival network. Dumont.

Skewp of the Week: The reason Howard Hughes wants to buy RKO Corp: He's gonna add propellers and fly it Coast-to-Coast.

62-31615-827

11-28-47

NO STAT

SI the Washington Field Office, FBI, indicate that  
DONALD HISS, listed as a reference, is the brother of  
ALGER HISS, who is alleged to have been active in  
subversive organizations.)

(The files

omit

118-2806-8

Encl 1



11/28/47

The files of the Washington Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, indicate that DONALD HISS, listed as a reference, is the brother of ALGER HISS who is alleged to have been active in subversive organizations.

118-2806-8

Encl. 3

11/28/47

MR. ALGER HISS, brother of DONALD HISS, is mentioned in several files of the Silvermaster Case; therefore, no original source of information of the details of the foregoing report.

In file 100-17070 of the Washington Field Office in a statement made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, former active supporter of the Communist Party, stated that DONALD HISS is a brother of ALGER HISS. He was not otherwise identified by CHAMBERS. As of June 26, 1945, CHAMBERS in his statement stated he had no reason to believe that ALGER HISS has broken with the Communist Party. This file also described MRS. ALGER HISS as a fanatical member of the Communist Party. Other files mentioned ALGER HISS substantiating the above. DONALD HISS was mentioned only as a brother of ALGER HISS. No definite information was reflected that would support any allegation of his support of subversive activities.

118-2806-8

Encl. 4

8-30-50

On December 3, 1948 WHITAKER CHAMBERS stated that HENRY HILL COLLINS was a member of an original underground group organized by HAROLD WARE among Government employees in Washington, D.C. in the early 1930's. The primary objective at the outset was to place Communists in important positions where they had opportunity for advancement in order to formulate and influence policy along lines sympathetic to Communist interests.

CHAMBERS included in this group ALGER and DONALD HISS, JOHN NABT, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN, in addition to HENRY HILL COLLINS, who acted as Treasurer of this group.

101-792-62

9/1/54

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-95034

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BENTLEY stated also that GLASSER was taken from the Perlo Group and turned over to a Russian contact by an individual believed to be ALGER HISS.

[REDACTED]

In an interview on 12/31/48, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated he met GLASSER on two or three occasions through J. PETERS, a Soviet agent who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted.

HAROLD GLASSER in an interview 4/30, 5/3/47, admitted knowing VICTOR PERLO, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, ALGER HISS and others. He denied ever furnishing any information of any kind to any unauthorized person.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

101-3599-138

2-19-52

Weyl is supposed to have testified that he saw Alger Hiss pay Communist Party dues on two occasions about 1934. [redacted] stated that Weyl could not put Lee Pressman in the same cell with Hiss. / [handwritten initials]

101-4750-69

6-11-53

WEYL recalled that the following individuals, in addition to WARE, were also members of the aforementioned underground Communist group and at various times attended meetings at which WEYL was also present:

ALGER HISS D.C.  
JOHN ABT  
HENRY COLLINS  
VICTOR PERLO  
LEE PRESSMAN  
CHARLES KRAMER  
JOHN DONOVAN N.Y.

101-4750-83

*RP*

*Calo  
4/18/69*

1-7-19

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD - 7 - 8p

DIRECTOR AND SAC

ROUTINE

[REDACTED]

IN FORTY FIVE WHITTAKER ~~X~~ CHAMBERS ADVISED OF THE EXISTENCE OF A CP UNDERGROUND GROUP OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES OPERATING HERE IN NINETEEN THIRTIES. MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP WERE JOHN ~~X~~ APT, LEE ~~X~~ PRESSMAN, HENRY ~~X~~ COLLINS, NATHAN ~~X~~ PERLO, ALGER ~~X~~ HISS, NATHAN ~~X~~ WITT AND OTHERS. THIS SAME GROUP INCLUDED ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS QUOTE AN UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS THE HUSBAND OF ALICE ~~X~~ MENDHAM UNQUOTE. POWELL IS NOW KNOWN TO BE THE HUSBAND OF ALICE ~~X~~ MENDHAM. INTERVIEW CHAMBERS RE ABOVE INFORMATION. ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN WRITTEN STATEMENT AND DETERMINE HIS WILLINGNESS TO TESTIFY BEFORE A LHE. BUDED JANUARY TWENTY TWO NEXT. PHOTOGRAPH OF POWELL AVAILABLE IF NEEDED. IF CHAMBERS NOT IN NEW YORK SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD FOR BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHAMBERS TO BE INTERVIEWED IN THIS CASE.

*Powell*

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

121-14356-16

EX 11

ELF

-8729

13/5

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

February 23, 1949

*see*

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Tolson

- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Miss Gandy*  
*Edwards*  
talked to me

[REDACTED]

about the Hiss-Chambers case,

Mendham, [REDACTED], He further advised that Alice [REDACTED], furnished a meeting place to Alger Hiss groups in the early 30's,

He stated, too, that [REDACTED] informed him that he had seen Alger Hiss at a cocktail party wherein Alice Mendham was the host.

121-14356-54



2-4-52

advised that the public press in the near future would carry widespread publicity concerning a high official currently serving in the State Department and that this publicity would probably parallel that given to ALGER HISS because of alleged perjury committed by this official (A) before the McCarran Committee of the United States Senate.

121-18528-112

# Probers Asked to Call Diplomat Back for Quiz in Security Case

By the Associated Press

Senator Ferguson, Republican of Michigan said today Diplomat John P. Davies, jr., should be called back from Germany to testify about the recommendations a former Central Intelligence Agency employe charges the diplomat made in 1949.

Lyle H. Munson, ex-CIA operative, told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee yesterday Mr. Davies had proposed that six persons, four of whom have been described as Communists or pro-Communists, be used to help guide the CIA in its Far East activities.

At the time of the conversation, Mr. Munson said, Mr. Davies indicated to him he did not believe any of the six to be Communists.

## Cleared by Board.

Mr. Davies now is deputy director of political affairs at Frankfurt, Germany. He was assigned to the post shortly after being cleared by the State Department's Loyalty-Security Board.

The subcommittee, busy since last July digging for any subversive influences on Far Eastern policies, already has questioned Mr. Davies at a closed-door session.

Mr. Munson is now in the book publishing business in New York, but makes his home in Silver Spring, Md. He left the CIA in April, 1950.

He testified that Mr. Davies recommended six persons be used for consultation and guidance and for the preparation of materials that would be useful to the CIA.

## To Guide Secret Unit.

Specifically, they were to guide the "OPC," identified by subcommittee counsel only as a secret subdivision of the intelligence agency, in regard to "certain activities affecting the Far East."

Mr. Munson said Mr. Davies recommended they work outside Washington and be contacted through an intermediary so they would not know they were being used by the CIA. The CIA rejected the proposal, Mr. Munson said.

The six, Mr. Munson testified, were writers Edgar Snow, Agnes Smedley and Anna Louise Strong; Prof. John Fairbank of Harvard University and his wife, Wilma, and Benjamin K. Schwartz.

The subcommittee previously received testimony that, of these six, all except Mrs. Fairbank and Mr. Schwartz were Communists or pro-Communists.

Prof. Fairbank has vigorously denied the accusation. Mr. Snow denied he was a Communist. Miss Smedley has died.

## Committee Asks Data.

Meanwhile, the House Un-American Activities Committee is seeking data from the RFC on the case of one of its employes who was cleared of disloyalty by an RFC review board after acknowledging he was once a Communist.

The committee asked for copies of papers in the case, including a job application in which the RFC employe, Lynne A. Prout, 35, did not disclose his one-time Communist party membership.

There was no immediate indication as to what action the committee will take when it obtains the information from RFC.

*The Evening Star*  
Saturday January 16, 1952  
Page A3

*file - M*  
5

121-18528-112

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

FILE NO: 105-2175-12

RE: Alvin Karpis

DATE March, 1977

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO OF PGS		EXEMPTIONS USED OR TO WHOM REFERRED IDENTIFY STATUTE (b) (3)
			ACT	REL	
105-2175-9	9/30/47	memo Coyne to Ladd	1	1	U.P. (b)(7)(D)
105-2175-12	11/28/47	memo Fitch to Ladd	1	1	U.P. (b)(7)(D)
105-2175-12	12/11/47	Letter to Boston from FBI	1	1	U.P. (b)(7)(D)
105-2175-22	3/28/49	memo Gregg to Whitson	7	4	U.P. (b)(7)(D)
105-2175-23	8/10/49	memo Marchessault to Whitson E/Encl.	8	2	U.P.
105-2175-38	2/15/50	New York letter w/Encl	53	53	—
105-2175-49	4/11/50	Cleveland letter	2	2	U.P.
101-1634-72	5/11/49	E/ Paso Report	19	6	U.P.
101-4053-1415	4/5/56	memo Rorsch to Belmont w/Encl.	—	—	not subject to disclosure under FOIPA
100-3-74-A	3/10/49	N.Y. Herald Tribune	3	3	—
			95	73	

9-30-47

██████████ stated that several years ago Alger Hiss had recommended Noel Field for a State Department position in the Philippines and had pushed the matter strenuously. ██████████ found out about it and through his efforts the appointment never went through, but, as a result, ██████████ felt that he had been discriminated against by those individuals in the Department of State who had listened to Alger Hiss during the period that Hiss was connected with the State Department.

██████████ did not wish to go into his own personal difficulties in the Department of State but merely pointed this out as an indication of another link between the Soviet Intelligence organizations and Alger Hiss.

105-2175-9

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : E. G. Fitch *E. G. Fitch*

SUBJECT: NOEL FIELD  
[REDACTED]

DATE: 11/28/47

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Jorler \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to the attached memorandum to you from Mr. Coyne which sets forth information received from [REDACTED] of the State Department concerning the activities of Alger Hiss who allegedly was instrumental in recommending a position for Noel Field in the State Department in the Philippines Islands.

As requested, this matter has been checked with the State Department and it has been determined that Alger Hiss did make efforts to have Field appointed to a position in the Philippines Islands. Matters of record reflect that on October 24, 1940, Hiss sent a telegram to the United States Legation in Geneva, Switzerland, requesting that Field be approached for a job in the Philippines as Executive Assistant to the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines at a salary of \$6,000 or \$7,500, plus travel expenses. Hiss stated further that one Sayre was considering Field and others and asked Hiss if Field would be interested in the job. This was the reason that Hiss dispatched the above mentioned telegram. Under date of October 28, a telegram was received by the State Department from Geneva marked "For Alger Hiss." This telegram stated in substance that Field had been approached pursuant to Hiss' request and that Field had expressed a very keen desire in accepting the position. On the same day, October 28, 1940, the State Department sent another telegram to Geneva asking that their request in the October 24 telegram be held in abeyance in view of the fact that Sayre had appointed someone else for the position. (It should be noted that Field had already been approached before the second telegram from the State Department had been received.)

It was also noted in the files that on February 3, 1941, Alger Hiss wrote a memorandum to Breckenridge Long, then Assistant Secretary of the State Department, concerning Field. This telegram was not available and therefore its substance was not known other than as above noted.

Mr. Lewis of the State Department, who checked on this matter for Mr. Roach, advised that this is all the State Department records show concerning Hiss' activities. However, he has learned from talk from individuals in the State Department that Hiss was making numerous overtures on behalf of Field that are not a matter of record.

It is suggested this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for its information.

RECORDED  
 INDEXED

105-2175-129

NOV 28 1947

File ⑤

RRR:hr

12/11/47

also stated that several years ago Alger Hiss had recommended Noel Field for a State Department position in the Philippines and had pushed the matter strenuously. This is substantiated by records of the State Department which reflect that on October 24, 1940, Hiss sent a telegram to the U. S. Legation in Geneva, Switzerland, requesting that Field be approached as to whether he would accept a job in the Philippines as Executive Assistant to the U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines at a salary of \$6,000 or \$7,500, plus travel expenses. Hiss indicated that one Sayre was considering Field and others for the position and had asked Hiss if Field would be interested in the job.

State Department records further reflect that under date of October 28, 1940, a telegram was received by the State Department from Geneva marked "For Alger Hiss", which telegram stated in substance that Field had been approached pursuant to Hiss' request and had expressed a very keen interest in accepting the position. However, on the same day, October 28, 1940, the State Department sent another telegram to Geneva asking that their request in the telegram of October 24th be held in abeyance in view of the fact that Sayre had appointed someone else for the position. (It should be noted that Field had already been approached before the second telegram had been received.)

State Department records reflect that on February 3, 1941, Alger Hiss wrote a memorandum to Breckenridge Long, then Assistant Secretary of State, concerning Noel Field; however, the contents of this memorandum are no longer available in the files of the State Department.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen

*PAH*

105-2175-12

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Whitson

DATE: March 28, 1949

FROM : E. M. Gregg

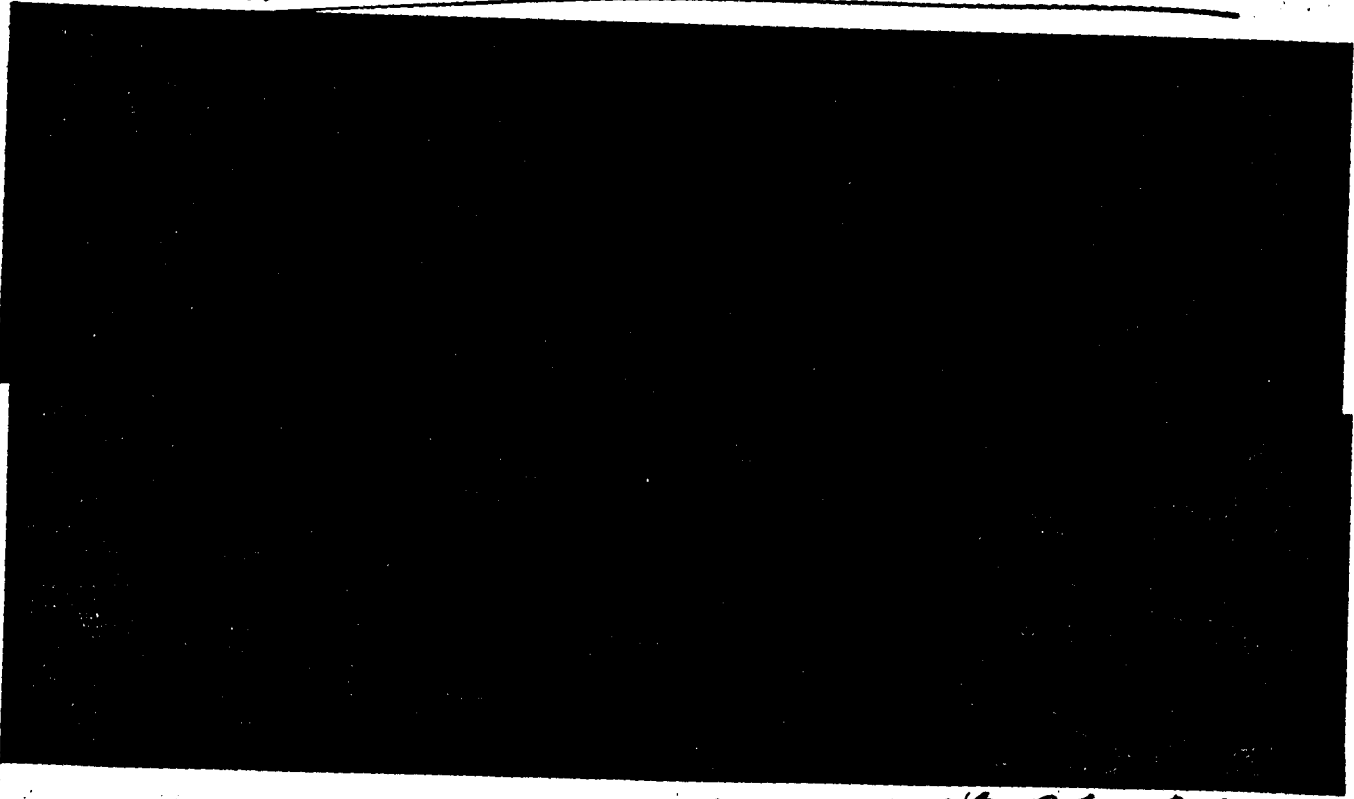
SUBJECT: NOEL HAVILAND FIELD

Bureau File 105-2175

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The report of SA Frederick M. Connors dated February 23, 1949, at Boston, Massachusetts, captioned Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was., et al; Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R, contains the following information concerning Noel Haviland Field:

New York teletype to Boston dated January 28, 1949, requested Boston to furnish background information concerning Noel and Herter (also known as Hertha) Field. Boston was further requested to interview Nina Field, Valley Farm, Shirley, Massachusetts, and to interview [redacted] regarding knowledge [redacted] might have concerning association between Hiss and Noel Field and between Field and Chambers.



ENG:PD

RECORDED - 34

105-2175-22

R 13 I

12 MAR 31 1949

APR 13 1949  
COPIES DESTROYED

MAY 10 1960

EX-11  
ED-34

[REDACTED]

Relation of Noel Field with Alger Hiss

[REDACTED] furnished information to the effect that for several years it was known that Noel Field was a Soviet agent. [REDACTED] was unable to recall the identity of the source or sources which led him to become aware of Field's status as a Soviet agent.

[REDACTED] stated that several years ago Alger Hiss was the individual who had recommended Noel Field for a position with the U. S. State Department in the Philippines and, according to [REDACTED] made strenuous efforts to obtain such a position for Noel Field. With respect to this statement of [REDACTED] it is noted that records of the State Department in Washington, D. C., disclosed that on October 24, 1940, a telegram was sent by Alger Hiss to the U. S. Legation in Geneva, Switzerland, requesting that Noel Field be approached as to whether or not he would accept a position in the Philippines as Assistant to the Commissioner of the Philippines. Hiss, according to the records of Source B, the State Department, indicated that one Sayre was considering Noel Field and others for the position in the Philippines and had sought information from Alger Hiss as to whether or not Field would be interested in such a position.

The records of the State Department further provided information, under date of October 28, 1940, to the effect that a telegram was received from Geneva, Switzerland, "marked for Alger Hiss." This telegram stated, in substance, that Field had been approached regarding his attitude towards accepting a position in the Philippines if it were afforded to him and had expressed keen interest in accepting the position. The records of the State Department further advised that the position in which Noel Field had expressed keen interest was filled by the appointment of another individual and the position was never taken by Field. The records of the State Department ascertained that Noel Field was the subject of a memorandum submitted under date of February 3, 1941, by Alger Hiss to Breckinbridge Long, who at that time was Assistant Secretary of State.

With respect to Noel Field's acquaintanceship with Alger Hiss, [REDACTED] advised that in the past, during the months following the end of World War II, he had occasion to travel to Europe with Noel Field. [REDACTED] said he had never heard Noel Field give any indication that he was acquainted with Alger Hiss, employee of the State Department.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he has never heard Noel Field refer to Alger Hiss or Whittaker Chambers in any manner whatsoever. [REDACTED] stated that the first indication he had of the possibility of Noel Field's being acquainted with Chambers or Hiss came when the public press printed an account of statements made by Whittaker Chambers before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

[REDACTED] recalled that, following the disclosures made by Chambers, he, [REDACTED] was telephonically contacted by some Boston newspaperman concerning Noel Field and at that time [REDACTED] told this person, who identified himself as a newspaper reporter, that Field had not been associated with the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] suggested that [REDACTED] might be able to furnish some information regarding Alger Hiss and possibly possess information reflecting acquaintance-ship of Hiss and Field. [REDACTED] said he made the suggestion due to the fact that it was his recollection that [REDACTED] had talked with Alger Hiss on some type of Peace Foundation activity. [REDACTED] in speaking of Hiss, referred to him as "Alger" which led [REDACTED] to believe that [REDACTED] was personally acquainted with Alger Hiss, as well as knowing him from an official standpoint.

EMO:PD



Source B

Records of the State Department, Washington, D.C.  
The contents of the memorandum submitted by Alger  
Hiss to Breckinbridge Long are no longer available  
in the files of the State Department.

8-10-47

A few weeks after <sup>the above</sup> that incident NOEL FIELD informed HEDE that he had arranged a small party at his home in Washington at which time she would meet the other person who had been working on FIELD. Shortly before this party at FIELD's house NOEL told HEDE that this other person was ALGER HISS. HEDE recalls going to FIELD's house and that also present besides herself were NOEL FIELD, HERTHA FIELD and a man introduced to her as ALGER HISS. She recalls also that HISS' wife was also supposed to be there but had been unable to attend. HEDE is not sure whether it was actually a dinner party or a buffet supper at FIELD's house but is sure that food was served and that after the meal she and HISS walked over to a corner of the living room and had a discussion between the two of them which to the best of her knowledge is as follows:

ALGER HISS: "Well, you're the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs."

HEDE: "And you're the man who is meddling in my affairs."

ALGER HISS: "What is your apparatus?"

HEDE: "I would not ask that question of you and you shouldn't ask it of me."

(Both laugh at this retort of HEDE's.)

ALGER HISS: "We'll fight it out and see who gets NOEL."

HEDE: "I'll beat you in this game because I am a woman."

HEDE recalls that at this point in the conversation either HISS or she made the remark, "What difference does it make who gets NOEL, for we're both working for the same boss."

Though she cannot recall exactly whether she or HISS made this statement, she is sure that the statement was not disputed by either she or HISS and that it meant that they were both working for the Communist international movement or some branch of Soviet intelligence. Further, as a

105-2175-23

result of the conversation it was clear to her that HISS knew that he was working for either the Communist International or some branch of Soviet intelligence and that HISS had been trying to recruit FIELD to work for him and moreover that HISS' particular branch was in competition with her group at that time headed by BORIS.

In addition, HEDE recalls clearly that in subsequent conversations with HISS that evening, he and she both seemed to agree on all points brought up and that upon her return to New York City she reported the results of her meeting with HISS to BORIS. The latter was delighted, congratulated her and said "good girl."

Later BORIS specifically instructed HEDE never again to see HISS and to forget his name completely as well as the incident of their introduction.

Though HEDE had a number of later visits with NOEL FIELD and his wife, she never again brought up the subject of HISS, though she believes that NOEL did mention that HISS had liked HEDE very much and, moreover, did mention in what high regard FIELD himself held HISS.

105-2175-23

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: NOEL HAVILAND FIELD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Bureau File 105-2175

DATE: February 15, 1950

There is being transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of the material which appears in the State Department personnel file relative to NOEL HAVILAND FIELD. This file was furnished to Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS F. MURPHY, Southern District of New York, for use in connection with the ALGER HISS trial. Mr. MURPHY turned the file over to this office on a very confidential basis. The source is not to be divulged. One set of photostats is for the Bureau and one for the Washington Field Office, the office of origin. One set is being retained by this office. It is being left to the discretion of the Washington Field Office as to just what information from these documents should be reported.

Since there is no further investigation to be conducted by this office, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

*Enclosure behind file was made an attachment to Bureau file 101-2668 dated 3-26-55*

*Referred to Belmont dated 3-26-55*

*WJH*

*Make NO distribution of this material.*

*agm*

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE.

Enc. (1)

c.c. Washington Field (105-685)(Enc. 1)

WJM:DMcK  
100-88162

RECORDED

INDEXED - 140

FEB 17 1950

2

105-2175-38

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 26, 1955

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

FROM : C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS

In my memorandum to you dated March 25, 1955, captioned as above, you were advised that we are conducting further review of the files for additional information concerning Hiss' recommendation of Noel Field.

A quick review has been made of pertinent files, including the main files on Alger Hiss, Noel Field and Laurence Duggan, and the following pertinent information has been located:

(1) The report of SA Joseph M. Kelly in the Jaham Case (Alger Hiss) dated 3-20-49 on page 156 sets out possible testimony which could be expected of Mr. Francis B. Sayre, former State Department official and former High Commissioner of the Philippines. It was expected that Mr. Sayre's testimony would include the fact that while Sayre was High Commissioner to the Philippines, Alger Hiss had recommended Noel Field as an executive secretary for Sayre; that he had learned that Field had Communist sympathies and affiliations through the House Committee on Un-American Activities. One cc of this report was furnished to AAG Campbell on 4-5-49. (74-1333-3221, page 156)

(2) By letter dated 2-15-50 in the Noel Field Case, the New York office furnished the Bureau Photostats of material which appears in the State Department personnel file on Noel Field. New York advised that this material was furnished to AUSA Thomas Murphy for use in connection with the Hiss trial. New York also advised that the material was turned over to the New York office by Murphy on a very confidential basis and that the source was not to be divulged. One copy was retained by New York, one copy was sent to WFO and one copy to the Bureau. No dissemination of this material was made at the Bureau. (105-2175-38 Enc.)

**ENCLOSURE**  
As pointed out in my referenced memorandum to you, there is no indication that this material was introduced into the record of the Hiss trial. A review of the material in the State Department personnel file on Field mentioned above has been made and the following pertinent items are of note:

RECORDED - 76 101 - 2668 - 76  
✓ SEE ADDENDUM, PAGE 4, DATED MARCH 29, 1955

Attachment  
101-2668

Ticklers - Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Nichols

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Hennrich  
1955 Mr. F.L. Jones  
Mr. Branigan

FLJ:bsh

(a) A Photostat of a letter dated November 28, 1949, from Belton O. Bryan, Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary of State, to Mr. Irving Saypol, United States Attorney, New York City. This letter was in reply to a letter from Saypol (dictated by AUSA Thomas Murphy) dated November 22, 1949, concerning the Hiss Case. Bryan forwarded to Mr. Saypol the State Department file No. 123 F 451/21 and a telegram No. 138 dated October 24, 1940, to Geneva, Switzerland. Bryan referred to his telephone conversation with Mr. Murphy in which Murphy was advised that the afore-mentioned files are being released informally for his consideration. Bryan stated it is not proposed that the information be made public since it comes within the provisions of the President's Directive of March 30, 1946, which precludes the release of information concerning the loyalty of former employees without prior clearance of the President. Bryan also stated that Field left the State Department in 1936 and upon further consideration of his case, it was decided not to re-employ him.

(b) A Photostat of telegram No. 138 addressed to the American Consul, Geneva, Switzerland, dated October 24, 1940, which was dictated by Alger Hiss. This telegram advised that there is a vacancy on the staff of the U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines which appointment would be made in November, 1940. It stated that Mr. Sayre was considering Noel Field and others and had asked to determine whether Field would be interested. The telegram requested that this information be furnished to Field and to furnish Field's reply.

(c) A Photostat of a memorandum dated November 1, 1940, dictated and signed by Alger Hiss addressed to Mr. Warren and entitled "Consideration of Mr. Noel Field for the Position of Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands." This is a five-page memorandum which briefly sets out the background of Hiss' consideration of Noel Field for the above position. Hiss advised that Mr. Sayre had communicated with him on October 7, 1947, asking for an able man for the position of executive assistant, mentioning the names of four possible candidates who, Hiss stated, had proved unavailable. Hiss advised that he had contacted various officers of the State Department for recommendations. The candidates for the position finally were either a Mr. Carr or Noel Field.

Hiss explained that he had known Field while Field was in the State Department although he had no occasion to be familiar with his work since Hiss came to the State Department after Field had left. On October 15, Hiss advised Sayre that Field and Carr were possible applicants. Thereafter, telegram No. 138 was sent to Switzerland to determine if Field was available. Hiss pointed out that subsequently Mr. Thompson of the State Department had told him (Hiss) that Mr. Murphy of the State Department had reminded Thompson that Field's name had been publicly mentioned by the Dies Committee and had asked Mr. Murphy to confer directly with the Committee; that Mr. Thompson advised that the State Department had previously considered the Dies Committee charges and he understood that Mr. Sayre also had considered such charges. Hiss stated that Thompson told him that Mr. Murphy had obtained no new information from the Dies Committee.

(d) A Photostat of a letter dated November 18, 1940, to Mr. Sayre, High Commissioner to the Philippines, concerning Noel Field, dictated by Alger Hiss. This letter outlines the background consideration of Field for the position of executive assistant on Sayre's staff. It points out that after the telegram was sent to Switzerland (telegram No. 138), someone in the State Department had revised the point which "all of us" had forgotten to the effect that Field's name had been mentioned before the Dies Committee. The letter stated that a number of officers in the State Department who had personally known Field submitted memoranda on the matter. The letter advised these memoranda had been read over by Hiss as well as the testimony concerning Field before the Dies Committee and it was felt important that Mr. Sayre be informed of the fact that such charges had been publicly made. It stated that several officers of the Department had expressed some doubt as to Field's general competence to the post but, however, his personal friends in the Department had stated their very strong opinions that Field would be excellently qualified for the position on Sayre's staff. The opinions of various State Department personnel were thereafter set out.

As previously stated, the material in Field's personnel file indicates that he was no longer considered for the position of executive assistant to Mr. Sayre.

The material in the State Department file on Field is attached.

**RECOMMENDATION:** It is noted that Senator Eastland's request to Mr. Rogers was for a State Department memorandum placed in the



record of the Hiss trial around 12-14 to 20-49. Mike Horan has requested the Office of the United States Attorney, New York City, to furnish him with any records which might fit the description of the document mentioned by Senator Eastland. Our New York Office has no knowledge of any document fitting this description having been introduced into the Hiss trial. The letter from Alger Hiss to Noel Field dated 5/7/48 which was introduced into the Hiss trial as evidence as mentioned in my memorandum of 3-25-55 was written on the letterhead of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace and, therefore, it is not a State Department memorandum or document.

It is believed that the document Senator Eastland is referring to is probably one of those mentioned above which were not introduced into evidence in the Hiss trial. It is possible that when Mr. Sayre testified in the Hiss trial, he may have mentioned these documents. We do not have a copy of the transcript of record in the Hiss trial available at the Bureau. The fact that Sayre was expected to testify concerning Alger Hiss' recommendation of Field for a position as executive assistant to Sayre in 1940 was set forth in the report of SA Joseph M. Kelly in the Hiss case dated 3-20-49 on page 156, a copy of which was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Campbell on 4-5-49.

ADDENDUM - C. E. HENNRICH:LL - March 29, 1955

In view of the Director's instructions on my memorandum of March 25, 1955, that we help Mr. Horan all we can, I called Horan on the morning of March 29, 1955. Horan stated he had received from the United States Attorney in New York the exhibit introduced in Hiss trial, which is the letter from Hiss to Noel Field dated May 7, 1948. He said he doubted that this was the document desired by Senator Eastland.

I referred Horan to the report of SA Kelly dated March 20, 1949, setting forth the anticipated testimony of Sayre, and suggested that the correspondence between Hiss and Sayre may be what the Senator is looking for. Horan said he had noted in the transcript of testimony that former Assistant United States Attorney Murphy had questioned Hiss regarding certain letters which he had sent to Sayre. Horan said he did not have the complete testimony transcript but would check Sayre's testimony. Horan further said he has been assured that the correspondence between Hiss and Sayre did not go into

evidence. I told Horan that the Bureau has received copies of this correspondence on a confidential basis. Horan said that in view of the request from Eastland for a document that went into evidence, he thought that no material which we had obtained on a confidential basis should be made available to Eastland, and that if Eastland wants such correspondence, he should obtain it from the State Department.

Mr. Horan expressed his appreciation for the assistance which the Bureau has given him in this matter and said that no further action need be taken at this time.

OK  
H  
V  
V  
J  
10/23  
S.C.

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

November 22, 1970

Dear Mr. Suypol:

In reply to your letter of November 22, 1970, file TFI 111692 2128-100, concerning the case of the United States v. Alger Hiss, I am forwarding to you by special courier the following documents:

(1) Department's file 123-762101 and another copy.

(2) Telegram number 135, October 21, 1970, to Geneva, Switzerland.

As stated in the telephone conversation with Mr. Murphy, the aforementioned files were shared informally for his consideration. However, it is not proposed that the information be made public for the reason that it comes within the purview of the President's Directive of March 20, 1951, which includes the release of information regarding the loyalty of former employees without prior approval of the President.

It will be noted that the files are in the custody of the Department in 1970 and that such custody is the result of a decision not to release the files.

Sincerely yours,

*William O. Bryan*

Attachment:  
in 123-762101.

ENCLOSURE

101-7668-76

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PREPARING OFFICE  
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

# TELEGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED  
CONFIDENTIAL CODE  
NONCONFIDENTIAL CODE  
PARTIAL  
PLAIN

## Department of State

Collect  Full rate  
 Day letter  
 Night letter

Charge Departments

Full rate  
Day letter  
Night letter

1940 OCT 24 PM 2 18 Washington.

October 22, 1940.

Charge to U.S. High Commissioner to  
the Philippine Islands, care of  
the Department of the Interior  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

24  
2 p.m.

AMERICAN CONSUL,  
GENEVA (SWITZERLAND).

Do not communicate this material Code.  
It is to be carefully safeguarded before  
being communicated to anyone. *BR*

138 FOR TITTMANN FROM ALGER HISS.

There is vacancy on staff of United States High Commissioner to the Philippines of post of Executive Assistant. Salary \$6,000 or quite probably \$7500 plus travel expenses of officer and family from the United States to Philippines and return. Duties include administration of office force drafting correspondence and other documents contact with Philippine officials as High Commissioner's representative. Appointment will presumably be made early in November. Sayre is considering Noel Field and several others and has asked me to ascertain if Field would be interested. Will you please show this telegram to Field and telegraph his reply.

STCOR

BILLED

~~BILLED~~

FEB 16 1942

NOV 28 1941

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS

Cancelled & rebilled  
2/11/42

CP  
OCT 22 1940 PM  
PA/H:ZMK

DEC 3 1941

DINDO

Enciphered by \_\_\_\_\_

Sent by operator \_\_\_\_\_

1-4-113/34A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS

November 1, 1940.

A/B/W.  
Mr. Warren:

Subject: Consideration of Mr. Noel Field for  
the position of executive assistant  
to the High Commissioner to the  
Philippine Islands.

This memorandum is written pursuant to your suggestion of yesterday afternoon in order to help you obtain as complete a statement of the facts involved as possible. I have already stated the substance of this memorandum orally to Mr. Long.

Under date of October 7 I received from the Department of the Interior a radio message to me from Mr. Sayre in which he stated that he was "anxious to secure really able man" for the position of executive assistant which he described as "of key importance to work of this office". Mr. Sayre mentioned four specific persons as satisfactory to him. Each of these men proved to be unavailable.

In his radio message to me Mr. Sayre emphasized his desire if possible to secure someone who had had "State Department experience". His description of the qualifications called for follows:

"Outstanding qualifications necessary are attractive personality, tact, ability to draft well letters and documents, fondness for hard work, freedom from prima donna traits, good health, and general adaptability. Wife also an important factor. Because of our innumerable points of contact with government problems and government officials a man who has had govern-

ment service is desirable."

Mr. Sayre said that if none of the persons he had specifically mentioned was available he "would warmly appreciate your [my] looking over field and giving me your [my] recommendation." Mr. Sayre also asked me to confer with Mr. Emerson of the Department of the Interior, and to reply by radio through Mr. Emerson.

I asked various officers of the Department for recommendations. Included among these officers were Messrs. Jacobs, Hamilton, Hawkins, Shaw, and Hosmer. A number of names were suggested of people who seemed to fall within the general qualifications set by Mr. Sayre. However, because of the views of one or more of the men mentioned above, these candidates were eliminated. I personally asked Mr. Carr, of Mr. Grady's office, and Mr. Merrill, of CO, whether they would be interested. Mr. Merrill was not interested; Mr. Carr was interested provided he could be assured that the salary would be \$7,500 (as to which Mr. Sayre had said he was uncertain) and provided Mr. Grady approved (Mr. Grady was then out of town and remained out of town for a period of about one week). I had known Mr. Noel Field while he was in the Department although I had not had occasion to be familiar with his work since I came to the Department after he had left it. Because of the importance which Mr. Sayre attaches

to

to drafting, particularly to the drafting of speeches and statements by him, I thought of Mr. Field, whose drafting ability I had heard highly praised by responsible officers of the Department. I conferred with various officers of EU and with the Departmental officers mentioned above as to Mr. Field's ability and as to the relative merits of Mr. Field, Mr. Carr, and others who had been mentioned. I also asked Messrs. Ely and Emerson to make recommendations. Neither of them did so.

On October 15 I replied through the Department of the Interior to Mr. Sayre's radio message and told him that both Mr. Field and Mr. Carr were possible applicants. Since I understood that he had known both men I requested his reactions to these two names. On October 19 Mr. Sayre replied that he was favorably impressed by the two men but that he did not have a particularly clear recollection of either Mr. Carr or Mr. Field. He requested my judgment and that of Mr. Hawkins and "of others who know them both" as to which of the two would be preferable. He asked me to determine the availability of the two men. Accordingly, I drafted a personal telegram to Mr. Tittmann, American Consul General at Switzerland, asking him to ascertain whether Mr. Field would be available. This telegram I routed through EU after having shown it to Mr. Hamilton and after having read it to Mr. Jacobs over the telephone.

The

The telegram was charged to the High Commissioner's appropriations as per telephone conversation on that subject which I had with Mr. Ely of the Department of the Interior. Mrs. Halla, of CR, told me that she thought that a personal telegram of this nature should be signed by the chief of the office in which it had originated. Accordingly, I asked Mr. Hornbeck to sign the telegram.

Subsequently, Mr. Thompson, of the European Division, whom I had previously consulted, told me that Mr. Murphy had reminded him that Mr. Field's name had been publicly mentioned by the Dies Committee and that he had asked Mr. Murphy to confer directly with an employee of that committee. Mr. Thompson said that EU had previously considered the Dies Committee charges and that he understood that the Personnel Board, of which Mr. Sayre was at the time a member, had also considered the charges. He added that Mr. Murphy had elicited no new information from the employee of the Dies Committee to whom he had spoken. At about the same time, Mr. Long notified me that Mr. Warren and Mr. Berle recalled a telegram about Mr. Field which made it questionable whether Mr. Sayre would wish to consider him for the post. Although Mr. Long did not himself recall the telegram and had not at that time been able to locate it, he thought it wise that, if possible, my request

to



to Mr. Tittmann be countermanded. Accordingly, a further telegram was sent to Mr. Tittmann asking him to delay action. In the meantime Mr. Tittmann had already spoken to Mr. Field and on October 28, in his telegram no. 209, said that Mr. Field was very interested in the position.

*Alger Hiss*

November 18, 1940

PERSONAL AND  
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Sayre:

After receiving your radiogram of October 19 in which you asked me to determine the availability of Messrs. Carr and Field for the position of Executive Assistant on your staff, I sent, on October 22, a personal telegram to Mr. Harold Tittmann, our Consul General at Geneva, asking him to inquire whether Mr. Field would be interested. On October 28 Mr. Tittmann replied that Mr. Field was very interested in the position.

Subsequent to the dispatch of my telegram to Mr. Tittmann, someone in the Department raised a point which all of us had forgotten to the effect that Mr. Field's name had been mentioned in testimony before the Dies Committee by a Mr. Matthews, an employee of the Committee. An extract of Mr. Matthews' testimony and a copy of an affidavit filed with the Dies Committee by Mr. Field are enclosed.

At Mr. Long's request, a number of officers in the Department who had personally known Mr. Field submitted memoranda on the matter. I have been over their statements and it seems clear that Mr. Matthews' charges are irresponsible and without foundation in fact. Nonetheless, all of us in the Department consider it important that you be informed of the fact that such charges were publicly made. The incident occurred while you were still in the Department but the chances are that you were unaware of Mr. Matthews' testimony.

In the course of the consideration given within the Department to this matter, several officers of the Department whom I had not consulted before I sent you my radiogram of October 15 expressed some doubt as to Mr. Field's

general

The Honorable  
Francis B. Sayre,  
United States High Commissioner to  
the Philippine Islands,  
Manila, Philippine Islands.

123 F 451/21

Confidential File

general competence for the post. On the other hand, Mr. Field's personal friends in the Department have stated their very strong opinions that Mr. Field would be excellently qualified for the position of Executive Assistant on your staff.

To summarize the various views:

Mr. Dunn stated that he found Field too much of a "Leaguer" for his liking, and that he did not think he was the proper person for the position in the Philippines. Field had left the European Division before Mr. Dunn came in.

Mr. Joseph Green, who has known Field for ten years and who for three or four years shared the same office with him in the old Western European Division, said that he considered Mr. Field eminently qualified for the position for which he is a candidate.

Mr. Hickerson said that Field had worked under his supervision for most of the nearly nine years that Field was in WE and that he had seen a great deal of Field outside the office. Mr. Hickerson's comments on Field's capacity follow:

"Mr. Field was one of the most brilliant men we have ever had in this Division. His work was of an outstandingly high order, and his efficiency ratings were uniformly very good or excellent. He was so skilled in drafting that we pressed him into service on questions outside of his assignment. For instance, he drafted a considerable number of public speeches for Secretary Stimson and Secretary Hull.

"In 1936 Mr. Field resigned to accept a position in the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations. He had been considering this for some time and finally reached the conclusion that although it appeared that the League of Nations was in the course of breaking up he felt that he could render some useful service in Geneva. Mr. Dunn, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Phillips (then the Under Secretary), and all of us did everything we could to dissuade him. Mr. Phillips in particular made several personal appeals to him not to resign. We even promised Noel a thousand dollar increase in pay to stay, but against our advice he resigned.

- 3 -

"In 1939 when Mr. Field was in this country on leave Mr. Norman H. Davis strongly urged Mr. Field to accept a position with the American Red Cross at \$6,000 per year as a General Executive Assistant to the Chairman. I know that for the reason that Mr. Davis told me so and asked me if I could influence Mr. Field and attempt to persuade him to accept it. I strongly urged Mr. Field to take this position, but was not able to convince him that it was in his interest. You will note that this was after the Dies Committee's hearings."

Mr. Llewellyn Thompson, who was stationed at Geneva when Field joined the League Secretariat, has all along had some doubts of Field's administrative ability but believes that he is well qualified to meet the other requirements for the position with you.

Jake knew Field slightly in the Department before Field left for Geneva. He had the general impression that Field was an idealist and an impractical sort of person. He also found him confused about his facts when he talked to him on League matters.

Mr. Howland Shaw, who has known Field for some years, said that he considered him able, liberal in the true sense of the word, idealistic, and that although Field is a type that he is not enthusiastic about, he had a great deal of admiration for his work.

Mr. Norman Davis came to see Mr. Berle about the matter, saying that Field had been on his staff during the Disarmament Conferences. A copy of Mr. Berle's memorandum of his conversation with Mr. Davis is enclosed.

Mr. Duggan has known Field very well and for two years had an apartment in the same small apartment house where the Fields lived. Mr. Duggan says he has a high regard for Field's intellectual capacity, honesty and common decency.

Mr. Long, who as head of all of the Department's personnel problems called for the statements to which I have referred, has himself written a memorandum of his own views, a copy of which I enclose in full.

Mr. Carr

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

October 28, 1940.

*h-B*  
*file*  
*Noel H Field*

The following is an extract from the testimony on November 7, 1938 of Joseph B. Matthews before the Dies Committee (pages 2172 and 2173 of Volume III - Dies Committee Hearings).

Mr. MATTHEWS: On November 1, 1933, I received a telegram signed "Pass," which refers to Joseph Pass who was the editor and is now of Fight magazine, the publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy. In this telegram Pass says:

*123*

Can you meet Browder this afternoon to go over magazine material? Phone me for appointment.

\* \* \* \* \*

Well, the business about which Mr. Browder wished to see me dealt with the possibility of my making a contact in the Department of State here in Washington for the Community Party, with a view to the party's using in some way the processes of diplomatic immunity to transfer funds from Russia to the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know a Communist in the Department of State?

Mr. MATTHEWS. I had lived in Washington for 1 year in 1928 and I did know one of the younger men on the Department of State staff who was a Communist.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was that man?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Noel Field.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he still connected with the Department of State, or do you know?

Mr. MATTHEWS

Mr. MATTHEWS. I think not. I saw a recent reference to him in the press, which indicated that he was working on some boundary commission in Europe at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MATTHEWS. I knew it inasmuch as he freely discussed the matter with me on many occasions during my year of residence here. I had known him before he became a member of the staff of the State Department, when he was engaged in radical activities as a student in Boston in the early post-war years.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you tell Browder when he made that proposition?

Mr. MATTHEWS. I did not tell Browder that I knew anyone in the State Department who was a Communist. I also told him that I could not get mixed up in any kind of intrigue of that sort.

On Saturday, October 26, I telephoned Mr. Matthews and asked him during what years he had known Mr. Field and approximately how many times he had met him in that period. He replied that he had known Mr. Field when Field was a student at Harvard and that in the period from 1928 to about the middle of 1931 he had met Mr. Field "hundreds of times" and had nothing to retract from his testimony before the Dies Committee.

[COPY FILED]  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

ss.:

NOEL H. FIELD, being duly sworn, says:

For ten years beginning in 1928 I was an officer in the State Department of the United States. Since 1936 I have been connected with the League of Nations and from October 1938 to February 1939 I was in Spain as a member of a Commission appointed by the League.

On my return to the United States in May 1939, my attention was drawn to testimony concerning me which appears on pages 2172 and 2173 of Volume 3 of the Hearings Before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, commonly called the "Dies Committee". In denial of this testimony, I make this affidavit.

"I am not and never have been a communist. I am not and never have been a member of the communist party nor of any other radical organization. I have never engaged in any radical activities. By no stretch of the imagination can my brief membership in the Fellowship of Youth for Peace during my student days be considered as a 'radical' activity."

NOEL H. FIELD

Sworn to before me this  
6th day of June, 1939.

JOSEPH D. MOGUEL, JR.

NOTARY PUBLIC, New York County  
Certificate filed in Bronx and  
Westchester. New York Co. Clk.  
No. 213, Reg. No. 1M85  
Bronx Co. Clk. No. 9, Reg. No. 10M41  
Commission expires March 30, 1941

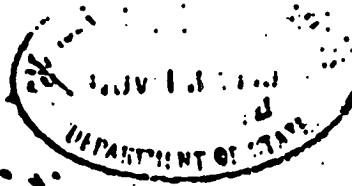
[Copy sent to Congressman  
Dies.  
Copy sent to Secretary of  
State.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
A-L

November 12, 1940.

PA/H - Mr. Hiss



I have gone very carefully into the matter of Mr. Noel H. Field. He has numerous friends in the Department who are able to contradict the reputation of his being a communist and which was disclosed in testimony before the Dies Committee. Nevertheless there stands on the record a serious charge by a fairly responsible person to the definite effect that he was a communist. I think, however, that the testimony of the officers of the Department and of other persons well known in the Government, such as Mr. Norman Davis, has offset that charge. Nevertheless in case it is decided to recommend him to Mr. Sayre, the Department should furnish to Mr. Sayre a complete report of the matter, including the specific charges made against him.

In considering his appointment there are two matters to be taken into account in the following order: first, the matter which has been brought up and which has now been dissipated, but which still stands on the record, and second, his qualifications for appointment to the office proposed. There are various considerations. His wife is German-born and it is considered doubtful whether it would be advisable to send a German-born wife to Manila or to various other posts under the present circumstances. In addition to that,

Mr. Field



Mr. Field has spent practically all of his life without the United States. I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but those who do know him state that he has more characteristics of an Englishman than of an American citizen and that his background of American affairs is subordinated to his large European experience. He was born abroad and has lived practically all of his life outside of the United States. The testimony is that he is a man of a sweet and gentle nature and a fine man in every respect. Nevertheless, the theory of representation has to carry with it certain requirements and it seems doubtful that Mr. Field's personality meets those requirements, and it is to my mind a matter of very serious doubt that his wife would be an addition to his qualifications.

B.L.



A-L: BL: VNG

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

November 6, 1940

A-L

Mr. Long:

On November 4th Mr. Norman Davis dropped in to see me. He spoke of his fear lest an injustice should be done to Noel Field, who Mr. Davis said had been on his staff during the disarmament conferences. He regarded Mr. Field as anything but a Communist -- rather, as a kind of modern saint. Since this judgment is based on a long and close association, I think it should have very great weight.

I do not express a view as to whether Mr. Field is the right man for the Philippine job. I am, however, pretty clear that he is not a Communist, in spite of Mr. Matthews' testimony. I should imagine he was a highly sensitive, humanitarian type who probably had experimented with internationalist doctrines in the hope of finding some exit from the welter of competition, armament and warfare.

If it is decided not to send him to the Philippines,

I

- 2 -

I believe that we should absolve him of the Communist charge on the basis of the testimony of Norman Davis and the other men with whom Field has worked.

A. A. <sup>6/15</sup> Berle, Jr.

COPI

SOURCE

Register of the  
Department of State,  
1935.

FIELD, NOEL HAVILAND.--b. London, England, of Am. parents, Jan. 23, 1904; attended sch. in Switzerland; Harvard, A.B. 1924; social worker, Mass. Dept. of Mental Diseases, 1924-25; app., after exam., For. Ser. officer unclass., v. c. of career, and assigned to the Dept. Sept. 1, 1926; asst. sec., London Naval Conf., 1930; resigned Aug. 20, 1930; app. divisional asst. at \$4,600 in the Dept. of State Aug. 21, 1930; sec. to Am. del., Preliminary Naval Conversations, London, June-July and Oct.-Dec. 1934; married.

[Note: With reference to the comment in Mr. Long's memorandum as to Mr. Field's absence from this country, it is to be noted that from the age of 18 to the age of 32 he was in the United States and that his collegiate education was received in the United States.]

Reports Concerning Present Whereabouts of  
Kool Field

Fifth reference to your request concerning information on Kool Field's present whereabouts, there is summarized below the substance of a number of classified telegrams exchanged between the Department and the relevant U. S. Missions abroad:

Kool Field left Switzerland in May 1949 and arrived at Prague about May 5 where he registered at the Palace Hotel. He was reported as last seen at Prague about May 17. It is reported that he departed for Bratislava, that about a week later a message was received of his intention to go to Budapest and that in June a second telegram was sent from Vienna by Field with reference to arrangements for his belongings left in the hotel at Prague. Mrs. Kool (Horta) Field arrived in Prague on August 9 and disappeared on August 23.

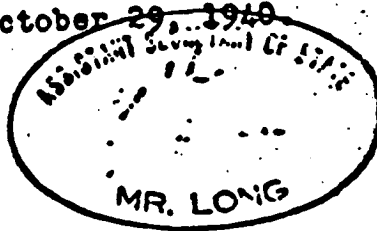
The Department has made repeated efforts through its Missions in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria to obtain more definite information as to what has happened to Mr. and Mrs. Field. The Czechoslovak authorities have replied to the note of inquiry of the U. S. Embassy at Prague that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has no knowledge of the stay of Kool and Horta Field in Czechoslovakia. The Department has impressed on the Czechoslovak Embassy here the importance which the United States attaches to clarifying the unexplained disappearance of the Fields. The American Ambassador is making further representations in this connection at Prague.

No trace of Kool Field has been found in Vienna and the Hungarian Government has given a negative reply to our request for information.

The Department is continuing its endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of Kool Field. At the present time there is every reason to believe that he disappeared in Czechoslovakia.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS

October 29, 1940



A-L.  
Mr. Long:

*Neel K. Field*

In re Mr. Field:

I suggest that you call in, either separately or in group, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Hickerson, Mr. J. C. Green, Mr. Warren, Mr. Hiss, and Mr. R. E. Murphy, each of whom would be prepared, I believe, to give you interesting evidence, testimony and/or information.

In view of the agitation which has developed in the Department in connection with this case and of prejudicial effects unless the matter is cleared up, it would seem to me that the implications against Mr. Field ought either to be cleared away or be confirmed.

*SKH*

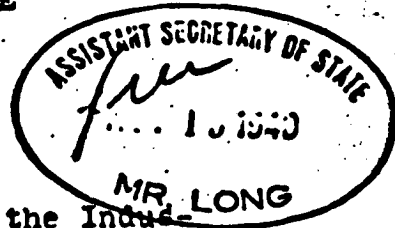
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

A-B

October 30, 1940

INFORMATION RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE  
FROM MR. THURSTON OF THE FBI



RE: NOEL FIELD

On November 22, 1926 we received from the Industrial Defense Association Incorporated, of 7 Water Street, Boston, Massachusetts, a letter signed by Edward H. Hunter, executive secretary of that association, enclosing what he described as the subversive history of Noel Field. This memorandum reflected the following information concerning him:

Field was born in German Switzerland and was educated in the schools in that district. He was personal secretary to Frederick J. Libby of the National Council of Prevention of War and was credited with writing many of Libby's speeches. Noel was a member of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace and his mother, Mina Field, was a member of the Red Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom. Field's wife was also a member of that organization. Mrs. Baker, wife of Professor George Howard Baker, a cousin of Noel Field, was very radical and a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

(The above information is for your information.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Division of European Affairs

November 1, 1940

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

AB-W:

Mr. Warren:

A short time ago Mr. Alger Hiss informed me that there was an opening in Mr. Sayre's office and he inquired whether I thought Mr. Field would be suitable for the position. I explained what I knew of Mr. Field's ability and said that while I had some doubts as to his administrative ability I thought he was well qualified to meet the other requirements of the position. I subsequently initialed a telegram inquiring whether he would be interested in the position and passed it on to Mr. Hickerson.

I have known Mr. Noel Field slightly since 1929 and intimately since 1936 when he took a position in the secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva where I was stationed. He was of great assistance to the Consulate, frequently giving us confidential information. Mr. Field spent one of his holidays on a trip to Russia. His impressions of this trip were similar to those of any objective observer. I have never heard him advocate or defend Communism nor, during the time I was in Geneva, did I ever have any knowledge of his associating with anyone



anyone holding Communistic views. Any interest which he may have had in the subject was, I am sure, derived from a highly developed idealism and an active intellectual curiosity.

When Mr. Field returned to the United States on leave in 1939 he told me that he had learned that charges had been made against him in the Dies Committee and that he was very distressed about it. He wrote a letter to the Committee which he showed to me and, in view of the vagueness of the charges, the letter appeared to me to exonerate him completely.

After the telegram in regard to Mr. Field had been sent to Geneva, Mr. Murphy reminded me of this incident. I asked him if any acknowledgment had ever been made to Mr. Field's letter and he called an employee of the Committee to find out. This employee was apparently the person who had originally testified in the Committee against Mr. Field. He did not recall whether any reply had ever been made but mentioned an incident that had occurred when he and Mr. Field were students at Harvard University from which it appeared that Mr. Field had been mixed up in a pacifist demonstration. He also mentioned that some years ago when he, the employee, returned from a trip to Europe where he had attended a youth meeting of some sort, which I gather had some Communist connection, Mr. Field had looked him up immediately upon his return and had

seemed to be exceedingly well informed about what had taken place at the meeting. I passed this information on to Mr. Hiss and to Mr. Hickerson.

To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Field is a loyal American citizen and fully qualified to occupy any position of trust which might be confided to him.

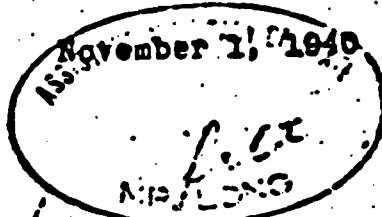
Llewellyn Thompson

Lu:Thompson:NNB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM

A/B  
Mr. Warren



I understand that Mr. <sup>N</sup>Noel Field is being considered for a position with the High Commissioner to the Philippines and that the suggestion has been made that he is, or at sometime has been, a Communist.

I have known Mr. Field for at least ten years, probably more. I have known him socially and personally and have served with him on several delegations notably the United States delegation for the negotiation of the Naval Treaty of 1936. I can vouch for the fact with all conviction that Mr. Field is not, and never has been, a Communist, but is a loyal American and has loyally served his Government.

When he was younger Mr. Field had liberal ideas like many of us. I should say that his ideas were liberal in the best American tradition. He was a strong advocate of freedom of the individual, freedom of thought and freedom of religious expression. He constantly opposed tyranny of every sort including the Communist tyranny.

Later on, Mr. Field while serving his Government in the Department or in the field gave no expression to

what

what may still have been, I hope, his personal views but carried out his orders as an officer of his Government in the most conscientious and loyal fashion and proved time after time that he was a loyal and devoted American.

It seems very curious to me that a man who has devoted his time and effort to the interest of his Government both in and out of the Department service (while an officer of the League of Nations Mr. Field on repeated occasions proved that his first duty was to his Government) should have aspersions irresponsibly cast on his name and insinuations made against him for reasons which I prefer not to assay.

I am prepared to give oral or written testimony at any time to Mr. Field's integrity, to his loyalty to his country and his Government and to his political beliefs. It is a sorry day when a man is punished for a crime of being only perhaps a little too ardently loyal to the principles on which this country is founded.

Eu:Pell:FW

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM

November 1, 1940

A-B/W  
Mr. Fletcher Warren:

You asked me for a statement in regard to my knowledge of Noel H. Field. I have known Mr. Field since the early part of October, 1927. For nearly nine years he was in the Division of Western European Affairs with me, and during most of that time he worked under my supervision. Naturally I saw a great deal of him and his work, and I feel that I know him well. Also I saw a great deal of him outside the office; I should say an average of twice a week or more we lunched together. He and his wife were frequently in my home, and my wife and I in his.

Mr. Field had the League of Nations desk in the Division. He also dealt with disarmament questions, the International Labor Office, Permanent Court of International Justice, and Switzerland. Mr. Field was one of the most brilliant men we have ever had in this Division. His work was of an outstandingly high order, and his efficiency ratings were uniformly very good or excellent. He was so skilled in drafting that we pressed him into service on questions outside of his assignment. For instance, he drafted a considerable number of public speeches for Secretary Stimson and Secretary Hull.

In 1936 Mr. Field resigned to accept a position in the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations. He had been considering this for some time and finally reached the conclusion that although it appeared that the League of Nations was in the course of breaking up he felt that he could render some useful service in Geneva. Mr. Dunn, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Phillips (then the Under Secretary), and all of us did everything we could do dissuade him. Mr. Phillips in particular made several personal appeals to him not to resign. We even promised Noel a thousand dollar increase in pay to stay, but against our advice he resigned.

001  
I am familiar with the testimony of Dr. Matthews before the Dies Committee in regard to Mr. Field. I am confident that any statement that Mr. Field is or ever has been a Communist is a false and malicious slander. When Dr. Matthews' testimony became known to Mr. Field he wrote a letter to the Department of State completely refuting Dr. Matthews' assertions. I believe that letter (or at least a copy of it) will be found in the files of FP.

In 1939 when Mr. Field was in this country on leave Mr. Norman H. Davis strongly urged Mr. Field to accept a position with the American Red Cross at \$5,000 per year as a General Executive Assistant to the Chairman. I know that for the reason that Mr. Davis told me so and asked me if I could influence Mr. Field and attempt to persuade him to accept it. I strongly urged Mr. Field to take this position, but was not able to convince him that it was in his interest. You will note that this was after the Dies Committee's hearings.

I should consider it unfortunate in the extreme if a reckless, irresponsible statement should adversely affect the career of one of the most brilliant men I have ever known and one of the finest characters I have ever encountered. If you need any further statement from me I should be glad if you would let me know.

John Hickerson

Eu:JDH:GMS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

November 1, 1940



MEMORANDUM

I have known Noel Field for fourteen years. We entered the Foreign Service at the same time; and I have since served with him both in the Department and on various Conferences relating to disarmament. In these years of our association I have come to know him well both personally and officially and at all times have found him a very loyal and faithful servant of the Government. He had, it is true, certain advanced "liberal" ideas and idealistic tendencies, particularly in his younger years, but on no occasion were these ever of a nature which would in any way cast any doubt upon his loyalty to his Government. He is moreover a capable, hard-working individual with a scholarly mind and a considerable store of knowledge of international events.

*Samuel Reber*

---

Eu:Reber:AMR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

A-L

Confidential

October 31, 1940

Dear Mr. Long:

*by Noel Field*

I talked with Jack Hickerson about the Noel Field matter this morning. He does not feel that Field is particularly well qualified for the position Mr. Sayre has to offer, but he does not feel that Field should be rejected on the ground that he is a radical. He worked with him intimately for years and considers such implications entirely groundless. He is sorry not to have an opportunity to talk to you but understands perfectly why it is impossible for you to see everyone about it.

I would not write this memorandum except that he mentioned that Noel Field has been almost a protege of Mr. Norman Davis and not long ago Mr. Davis tried to get Field to come back here and accept a permanent position as his Executive Assistant at \$6,000 per annum. Knowing your close association with Mr. Davis, I thought you might prefer to telephone to him than to have Warren or anyone else communicate with him on this subject. Mr. Hickerson also mentioned as knowing Field intimately, Ambassador Phillips, Pierrepont Moffat, Mr. Duggan, Joe Green and Messrs. Pell, Reber and Thompson of EU.

A-L:CBH:R

*Handwritten signature*

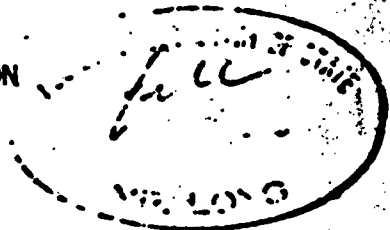
123



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

November 2, 1940



K-B - Mr. Warren:

Last summer when we were expanding the courier service in Europe, we authorized the Minister at Bern to employ two men locally, if available, and suggested he consult the Embassy at Paris where we thought there might be excess clerical personnel. In his telegram No. 132, August 12, 5 p.m., Mr. Harrison recommended the employment of Mr. <sup>H.</sup> Noel Field. As Mr. Field had been at one time a member of the Foreign Service, I consulted FP informally as to the desirability of employing him as courier. FP advised me informally that his record had not been entirely satisfactory so without going into further details, we replied to Bern declining to appoint Field and assigning instead Clerk Beers from the Embassy at Brussels, which was just then being closed.

As stated above, we did not go into any exhaustive examination of Mr. Field's record. The mere fact that FP stated that it had not been entirely satisfactory was to our mind sufficient ground for not considering him for employment as a courier in these difficult times.

*Y P Davis*

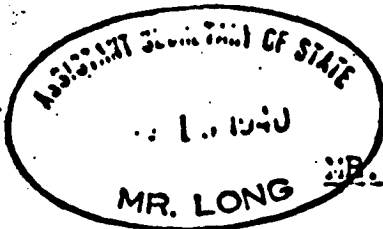
FA:NPDavis:AMS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

A-3

November 4, 1940



MR. NOEL FIELD

I saw Mr. James C. Dunn, Political Advisor of the Department of State, who spoke in effect as follows regarding Mr. Noel Field:

I know nothing concerning any connection of Mr. Field with communism. He was a bit too international, too much of a "Leaguer" for my liking. He left the European Division before I came in. I know nothing concerning any direct association he may have had with the communists. It is likely that he would be drawn into the atmosphere of the extreme liberals. He might have been caught up in their mesh. His wife disliked the United States, and I believe that was one reason for his going to Geneva. I do not think he is the proper person for the position in the Philippine Islands.

*file*

103

*file*  
A-3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE  
NOV 5 1940  
MR. LONG

November 5, 1940

A-L ✓ Mr. Long: *file*

Several days ago Mr. Alger Hiss consulted me about the possibility of Mr. Noel Field becoming Mr. Sayre's Executive Assistant. I heard nothing further about the matter until two or three days ago, when I learned that certain questions had been raised about Mr. Field. Since I have not heard from Mr. Fletcher Warren, who, I understand, has been requested by you to look into the matter, I am taking the liberty of sending you these brief words about Mr. Field.

I have known Mr. Field very well during all of the time that I have been in this Department. For two years my wife and I lived in the same small apartment house as Mr. and Mrs. Field and during that period saw them practically every day. I came to have a very high regard for Mr. Field's intellectual capacity, honesty and common decency. He is a thoughtful, careful person, modest and kind. In view of his lively intellectual capacity I know that Mr. Field has read widely in the realm of political and social science. I think that this is to his credit. I consider Mr. Field a responsible person whose reliability

could

125

could be depended upon in the position for which he is  
under consideration.

Laurence Duggan

*LD*

PA/LD:GMB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

A-B

November 5, 1948

SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. Long:

I have carried out your instructions regarding Mr. Noel<sup>N.</sup> Field and submit the following:

Mr. Field was born in London, England, on January 23, 1904. His father, Herbert H. Field, was born at Brooklyn, New York, and is now deceased; his mother, Nina Eschwege, was born at London, England, and came to this country in 1922; his wife, Herta Katherina Viesser, was born at Karlsruke, Baden, Germany, on February 25, 1904. Both Mr. Field and his wife seem to have first come to the United States in 1922 and to have resided here until 1936 when they returned to Europe for him to take up his duties with the League of Nations. Mrs. Field is said to have disliked the United States and her dislike is believed to have been one reason for their returning to Europe. In 1926 the Secretary of the Industrial Defense Association Incorporated wrote FBI that Mr. Field's mother and wife were members of the Red Woman's International League

League for Peace and Freedom, and his cousin, a Mrs. George Howard Baker, was a radical member of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mr. Murphy's memorandum shows that Mr. J. B. Matthews testified in 1938 before the Dies Committee that Mr. Field was a member of the Communist Party. He said that Mr. Field freely discussed the matter with him on many occasions during Matthews' year of residence here. On October 28, 1940 Mr. Matthews told Mr. Murphy that his acquaintance with Mr. Field extended from Field's student days at Harvard in 1928 to about the middle of 1931, during which time he met Mr. Field "hundreds of times." Mr. Field is said to have denied categorically Mr. Matthew's assertion that he was a communist.

Attached are memoranda from Messrs. Davis, Dunn, Green, Hickerson, Hiss, Jacobs, Pell, Reber, Shaw, and Thompson, most of whom know Mr. Field personally. None believes him to be a communist or doubts his loyalty. Messrs. Dunn, Jacobs, Pell, Reber, Shaw and Thompson considered him "liberal", "idealistic", Mr. Dunn thinks of him as a bit too international, too much a "Leaguer". Mr. Davis (FA) says he was not considered recently for employment as courier because FP

stated

stated that Mr. Field's record was not entirely satisfactory. Mr. Jacobs considers him impractical and Mr. Thompson has some doubts as to his administrative ability. Mr. Dunn says he does not think Mr. Field is the proper person for the position in the Philippines.

On the basis of the foregoing, I think there is doubt as to Mr. Field's qualifications for the position with Mr. Sayre. I suggest that he not be recommended by the Department. In view of the intensesness of the feeling with respect to this matter, particularly by those officers of the Department who have expressed their unstinted confidence in Mr. Field's loyalty and dependability, I believe that their statements should in fairness remain in the file and that any action taken by the Department should be of a character to carry with it no implication that in any way it has been officially determined that he was communistic or radical. If you can find the time, I recommend that you read the attached original memoranda to which I have referred.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

A-B

November 6, 1940

Mr. Berle: ✓

*file*

Please see my attached memorandum of yesterday addressed to Mr. Long and the attached file, regarding Mr. Noel<sup>H</sup> Field. Mr. Long asked me to go into this matter for him, but I would appreciate your checking my memorandum before it is submitted. I have not mentioned the opinion of Mr. Norman Davis because I thought you would prefer to give it personally to Mr. Long. I do think that, having in mind the position in the Philippines, Mr. Field and his wife would make a poor couple to represent us at this time.

*1113*

*file*



MR. NOEL FIELD

I knew <sup>7/11/41</sup> Mr. Field in the Department before he left to go to Geneva. Although I know of nothing in particular against him, he always struck me as being an idealist and an impractical sort of person. When in connection with my own work, I had occasion to talk to him on matters concerning the League of Nations (Mr. Field had charge of matters arising out of League activities), he nearly always seemed confused about his facts and had difficulty in producing them. I know nothing of his being connected with communism.

*J. J.*

1550  
MR. LOUIS

MEMORANDUM BY MR. G. HOWLAND SHAW  
REGARDING MR. NOEL FIELD



I knew Mr. Noel Field prior to 1930 at the time he was assigned for duty in the European Division of the Department of State. On one occasion I handled the matter of his promotion before the Personnel Board and later had something to do with his assignment to Geneva. I consider him able, liberal in the true sense of the word, idealistic and, although he is a type that I am not enthusiastic about, I had a great deal of admiration for his work. I think you will find that the men in the European Division who knew him had a high opinion of him. No thought regarding his loyalty to this Government ever occurred to me.

As I have said, my knowledge of him goes back to the period ending in 1930.

G. H. Shaw

I have no reason whatever to think that this Mr. Field is a Communist.

5158.

1

CONFIDENTIAL

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH MR. JOSEPH GREEN OF STATE  
IN REGARD TO MR. NOEL FIELD

MR. LONG

I have known Mr. <sup>M.</sup> Noel Field for ten years. For three or four years I sat in the same office with him in WE. I suppose that I have had lunch with him one hundred fifty or two hundred times. He has been at my house and I have been at his house. He is no more a Communist than I am a Chinese.

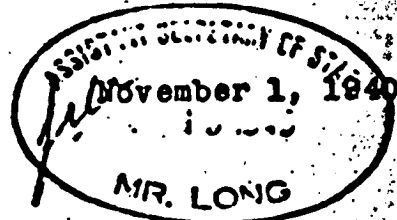
When Mr. Field was here in June 1939 there came to my attention an official letter, addressed by him to the Department, in regard to the fact that he had been mentioned as a Communist in some report of the Dies Committee. With his letter he enclosed an affidavit which he had sent to Mr. Dies denying that absurd charge. I prepared a reply to Mr. Field's letter for the Secretary's signature exonerating him completely. The draft was approved by Eu as to substance. Many of the officers of Eu had worked with him for years, and they knew as well as I how absurd the charge was. Nevertheless on principle, they thought that the Secretary should not sign a letter of that kind as the writing of such letters in regard to former officers and employees was contrary to the Department's practice. Therefore, the letter which was finally sent to Mr. Field was a mere acknowledgment.

I may add that it seems to me unjust to hold against anyone a wild accusation which has not been thoroughly investigated. Perhaps I am particularly sensitive on this subject as I was myself denounced to the FBI this summer by a Washington attorney, who was aggrieved in regard to the action of the Department concerning the issuance of an export license, as a paid agent of Hitler. The denunciation taken down stenographically was referred by the Attorney General to the Secretary of State. I should certainly consider it an injustice if, in any action affecting me, my colleagues or superiors were to be influenced by the fact that I had been so absurdly and unjustly accused.

I consider Mr. Field eminently qualified for the position for which he is a candidate, and I hope that the Department can find it possible to recommend him notwithstanding the fact that he has been subjected to an unfounded accusation of the sort which has been the subject of recent discussion in the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM



A-B/W  
Mr. Fletcher Warren:

You asked me for a statement in regard to my knowledge of Noel H. Field. I have known Mr. Field since the early part of October, 1927. For nearly nine years he was in the Division of Western European Affairs with me, and during most of that time he worked under my supervision. Naturally I saw a great deal of him and his work, and I feel that I know him well. Also I saw a great deal of him outside the office; I should say an average of twice a week or more we lunched together. He and his wife were frequently in my home, and my wife and I in his.

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I am familiar with the testimony of Dr. Matthews before the Dies Committee in regard to Mr. Field. I am confident that any statement that Mr. Field is or ever has been a Communist is a false and malicious slander. When Dr. Matthews' testimony became known to Mr. Field he wrote a letter to the Department of State completely refuting Dr. Matthews' assertions. I believe that letter (or at least a copy of it) will be found in the files of FP. 511.60 N | 441

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I should consider it unfortunate in the extreme if a reckless, irresponsible statement should adversely affect the career of one of the most brilliant men I have ever known and one of the finest characters I have ever encountered. If you need any further statement from me I should be glad if you would let me know.

*John Hickerson*  
John Hickerson

See 11

1 - Liaison  
1 - Mr. Jones

REC-69

101-2662 - 352

EX - 134

Date: April 17, 1959

To: Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
8430 F Street, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALGER HISS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your letter dated April 14, 1959, concerning subject, your reference CSCI 3/754,311.

This Bureau has no information available as to the date of subject's departure from the United States or his itinerary. If and when such information is obtained, you will be immediately advised.

2 - New York (Enclosure)

NOTE FOR SAC, NEW YORK:

Enclosed is copy of incoming CIA letter April 14, 1959.

You should attempt to discreetly determine through travel agencies and other sources available to your office the date and mode of subject's departure from US and his itinerary. Immediately advise the Bureau in order that CIA and our Legats abroad may be appropriately advised.

FLJ:hrf  
(7)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "44" and "APR 23 1959".

Stamp: 35 APR 17 1959 COMM-FBI

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "WAB" and "VT".

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

14 APRIL 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
SUBJECT : Passport Issuance to Alger HISS

1.1  
2. We would appreciate receiving any information coming to the attention of your Bureau regarding the date of departure, mode of travel and itinerary to be followed by Mr. HISS in order to permit us to take necessary action abroad.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS):

*J. Angleton*  
JAMES ANGLETON

CSCI 3/754,311



900 Standard Building  
Cleveland 13, Ohio

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

April 11, 1950

Director, FBI

Re: HERMANN HAVILAND FIELD  
[REDACTED]

NOEL HAVILAND FIELD  
[REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

The following article was contained in the home edition of the "Cleveland Press," a metropolitan daily newspaper, on April 6, 1950:

"NOEL FIELD TO BE KEY IN PURGE TRIAL"

Paris: A new purge trial with NOEL FIELD, former U. S. State Department employee, as star witness, is now being prepared in Prague under the direct guidance of the Soviet MVD, Russian secret police.

FIELD, who also served as European head of the Unitarian Service Committee, an American relief unit, disappeared behind the Iron Curtain several months ago under mysterious circumstances. Also missing are his wife, HERTHA, and his brother, HERMANN. None has been heard from since.

FIELD was dubbed a 'Soviet agent' at the trial of ALGER HISS in New York, but called an 'American spy' at the Communists' trial of the purged Hungarian Red, LASZLO RAJK.

Czech sources close to the Cominform report the forthcoming Prague exhibition may well eclipse all previous shows staged by the MVD.

Besides FIELD, other leading defendants will include VLADIMIR CLEMENTIS, deposed Czech Communist foreign minister, and his close collaborator and one-time superior, OTTO KATZ.

INDEXED - 78

1105-2175-49  
NOT RECORDED  
89 APR 10 1950

JRM:IG  
[REDACTED] P83  
MAY 10 1950  
c/c - Washington Field - Boston - New York - CV. File [REDACTED]

Director, FBI

April 11, 1950

"Was Wartime Agent"

"Since FIELD was first described as a U. S. spy by RAJK, it has been established that he was in fact an agent for OMS, secret section of the Communist International, with headquarters in Switzerland before and during World War II.

"In a recent issue of the Swiss weekly, 'L'Avant-garde', JULES HUMBERT-DROZ, a founder of the Comintern and former leader of the Swiss Communist Party, described FIELD as a 'member of the Communist Party of Switzerland and an agent of American churches who sought to help refugees in the South of France.'

"HUMBERT-DROZ said FIELD worked to save many German and Italian Communists who were in danger of being delivered to the German Gestapo by the French government of Marshal Petain.

"At all times, he said, FIELD operated closely with Reds from those countries.

"Shows Kremlin Distrust"

"The case of TITO KATZ is viewed here as further proof that the Kremlin distrusts all satellite officials who may once have lived in western nations or maintained friendly relations with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

\* \* \*

"An orthodox Stalinist, KATZ, who also has been known as HENRI and ANDRE SIMON, was Moscow's chief agent in Mexico during the war. He had wide connections with the movie colony in Hollywood and was generally rated one of Russia's most brutal and unscrupulous hirelings.

"According to one ex-Cominform agent, KATZ was 'largely responsible for the bolshevization of Hollywood.' During the Spanish Civil War, he also worked closely with the composer, HANS KRASNER, brother of GERHARDT KRASNER, as well as with RAJK, TITO and FIELD."

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau, and offices receiving a copy of this letter.

Very truly yours,

R. J. AMBROSIO JR.  
Special Agent in Charge

105-2175-49

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

No. 1  
CASE ORIGINATED AT

DENVER, COLORADO

FILE NO. EP 100-4303

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	5-11-49	3-24-49	J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE
PHILIP RENO, W., Phil Reno			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*WDR  
-13-49*

[REDACTED]

Subject issued signed statement New York City 12-13-48, denied association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and participation in any of his or any other espionage apparatus and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>D.K. Brown</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		101-1634-72	RELEASED - 4
6 - Bureau	2 - El Paso	[Handwritten signatures and stamps]	
1 - IDA, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas		17 1949	
1 - ONI, San Diego, California			
1 - OSI, Kirtland Field, N.M.			
3 - Denver			

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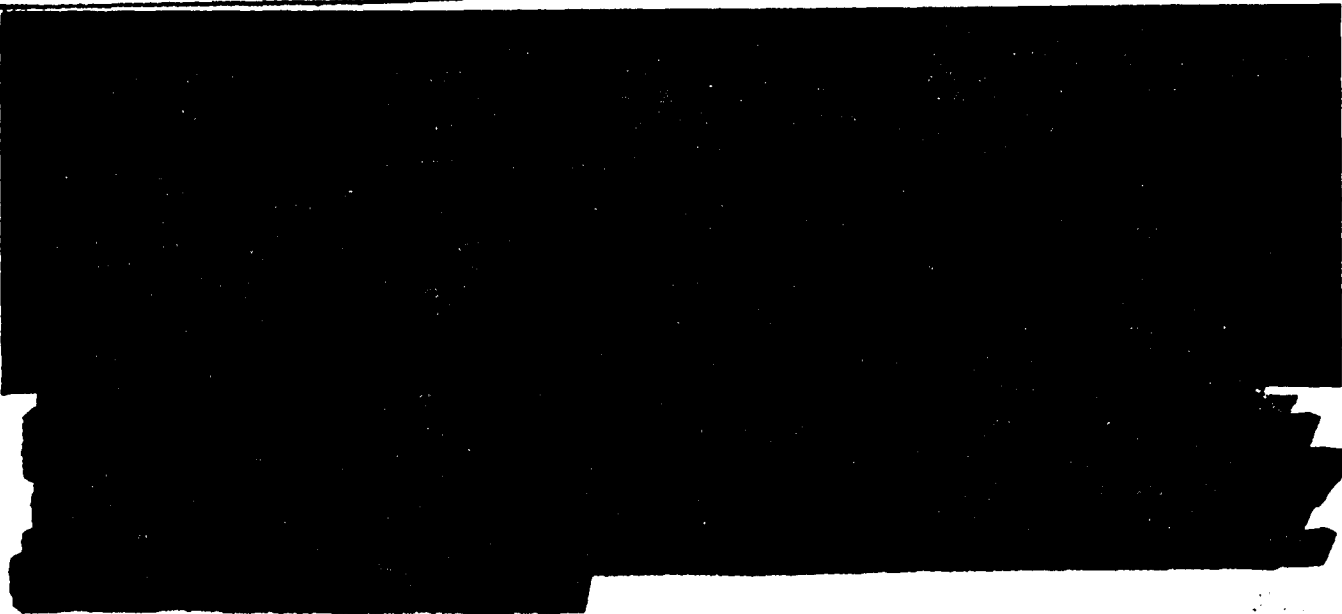
78 MAR 7 1961

5/11/49

The following investigation was conducted pursuant to an allegation by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that he met subject in 1937 and endeavored to arrange through him to meet subject's brother, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

PHILIP RENO was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent FRANKLIN at Albuquerque, New Mexico on December 10, 1948. On being interviewed, PHILIP RENO admitted his previous membership in the Communist Party, stating that he joined the party in Denver, Colorado in May of 1948. PHILIP RENO was interviewed relative to his acquaintance with subject CHAMBERS in New York City while RENO was employed as a Government worker.

PHILIP RENO denied several times that he was acquainted with subject CHAMBERS or subject HISS, and stated that to his knowledge he had never met either of those individuals and had never associated with them. PHILIP RENO also advised that to his knowledge, he had no information whatsoever that his brother, FRANKLIN RENO, ever associated with subjects CHAMBERS OR HISS.



However, he still maintained that subjects CHAMBERS and HISS were unknown to him and denied that he had ever participated in any of their activities or in any other Communist Party apparatus activities while in Washington or since that time.

101-1634-72

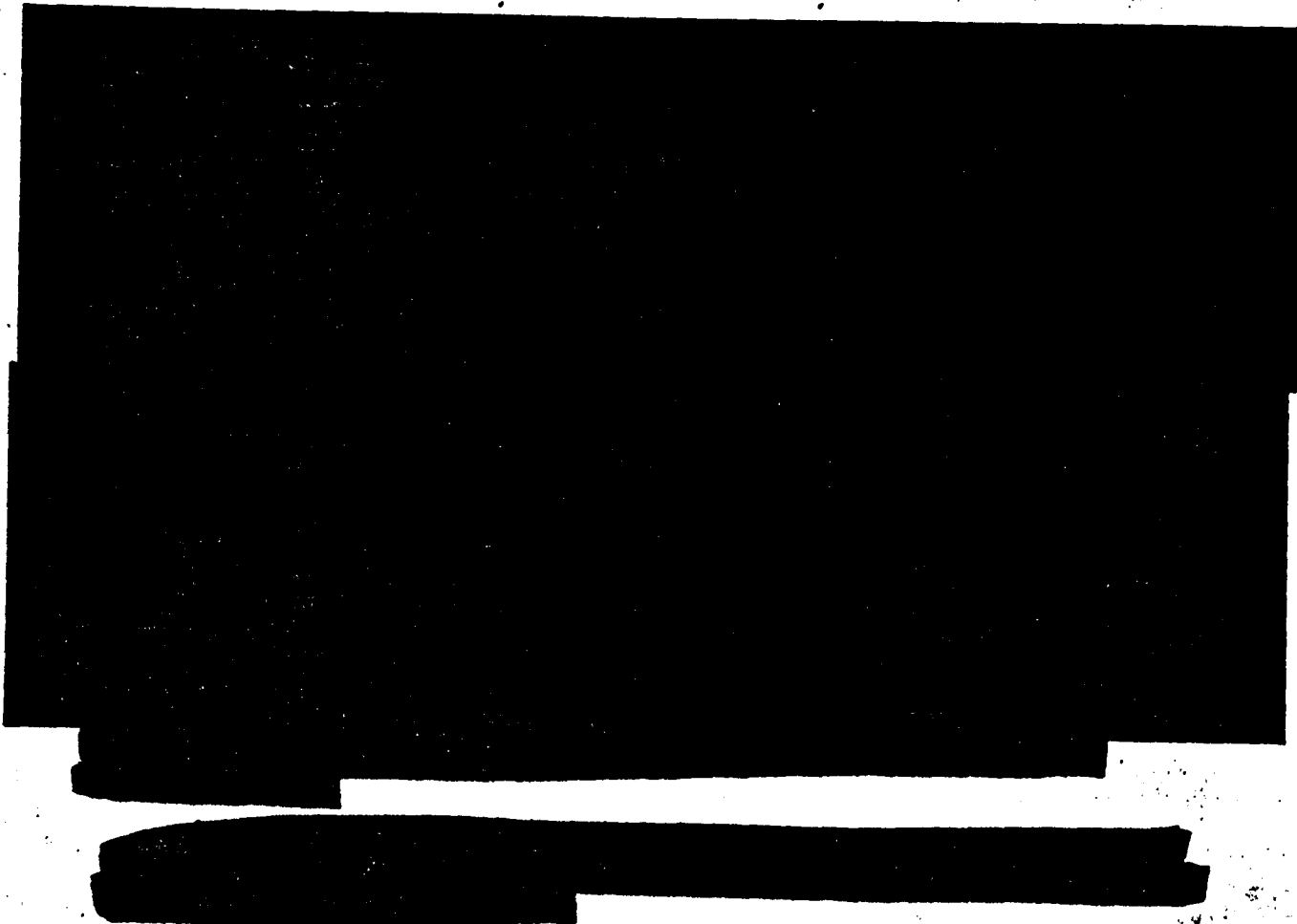
5/11/49

At New York City:

The subject was interviewed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN at which time he furnished the following signed statement:

"New York, New York  
December 13, 1948

"I, PHILIP RENO, make the following statement to THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made in connection with securing this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.



101-1634-72

5/11/49



"I have also been shown a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I wish to state that I have never seen this individual before. The name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is unfamiliar to me and the name CARL or KARL has no meaning to me whatsoever in connection with the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"The name GEORGE OROSLY is likewise not familiar to me."

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[REDACTED]

"I have been asked whether an individual identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or a person using the name of CARL ever appeared at my apartment in Washington inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother, VICTOR RENO. In this connection I wish to state that my name was in the Washington, D. C., telephone directory and my brother VICTOR's was not. On occasions people would telephone or come to my house inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother VICTOR and I would inform such persons as to VICTOR's whereabouts if I know them. I cannot, however, recall a specific instant which would identify WHITTAKER CHAMBER as making this specific request of me.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 5 pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

" /s/ PHILIP RENO "

WITNESSED:

"THOMAS G. SPENCER  
FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN  
Special Agents  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
607 U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square  
New York, 7, New York"

[REDACTED]

101-1634-72

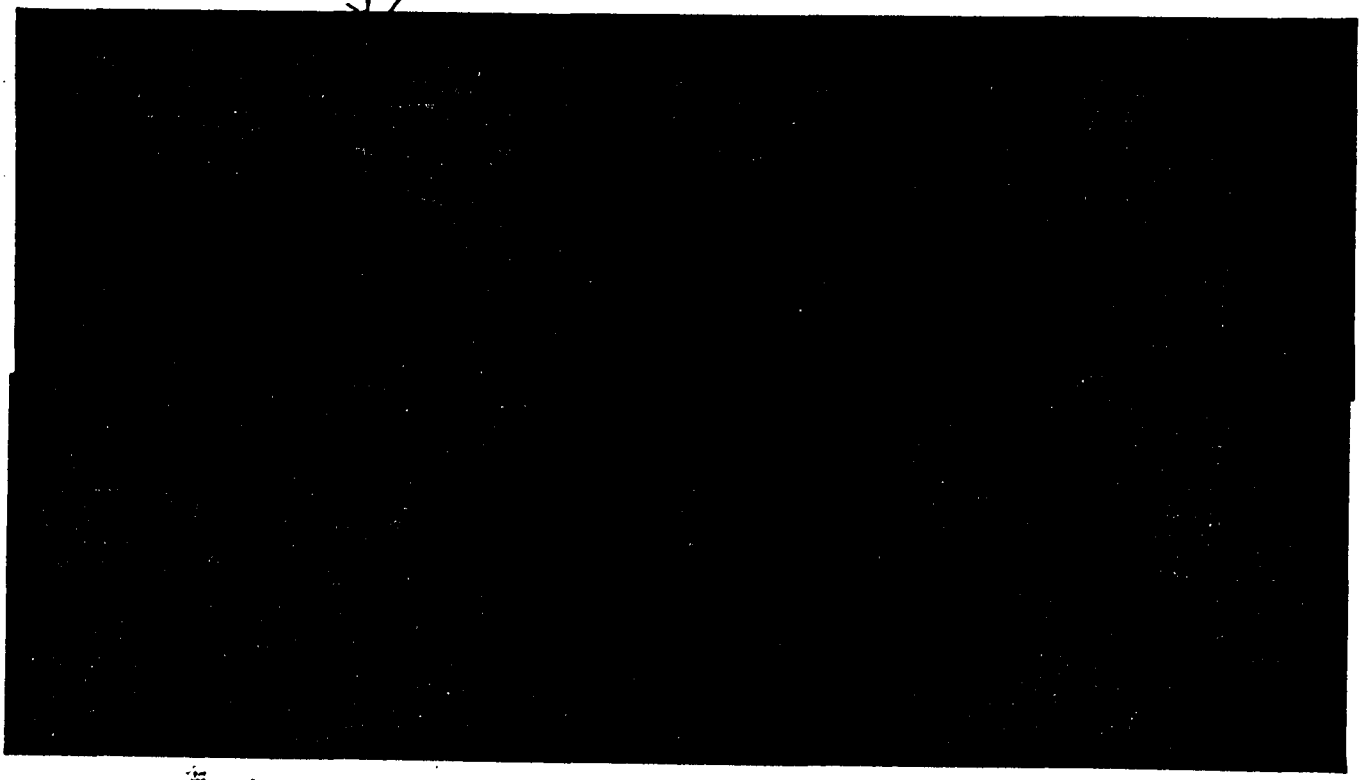
5/11/49

At Albuquerque, New Mexico:



During this interview RENO again reiterated that as far as he could recall he does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS nor does he know of any instance wherein someone called at his house in Washington, D. C. to see his brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, subject's brother, has been interviewed numerous times relative to any acquaintances or associations on the part of the subject with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he has advised on these occasions that subject has not been connected in any way with the espionage apparatus of CHAMBERS.



101-1634-72



# Tentative Jury for Reds' Trial Is Headed by Negro Housewife

## 4 Other Women On It; Medina Reads 90 Names of Reds and Anti-Reds in Questioning Panel

By Walter Arm

A tentative jury headed by a Negro housewife was questioned closely yesterday about its feelings toward Communists and communism at the trial of the eleven Communist party officials.

Judge Harold R. Medina asked the questions throughout the entire session. They ranged from such matters as the books the prospective jurors read to the organizations they belonged to. At one point the judge read the names of ninety Communists, anti-Communists and suspected Communists and asked the talesmen if they had ever known any of them or members of their families.

Sixty-two names were supplied by the government, twenty-eight by the defense. It was believed that the lists contained the names of many who would be called as either government or defense witnesses and that all the names would crop up at some time or another during trial.

The first twelve jurors seated temporarily in United States Dis-

(Continued on page 10, column 3)

*File*  
*100-3-74*

*Exp: 1/2*

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100-3-74-A

MAR 25 1949

EX-1

CLIPPING FROM THE  
N.Y. *Overall-Tribune*

MAR 16 1949

DATED

FORWARDED TO THE

K: 1

# Med's Trial

(Continued from page one)

Judge Medina greatly disapproved the contention, which consumed seven weeks of pre-trial that "women workers" were deliberately excluded from jury service. Thelma Dial, a housewife, Edgemoor Avenue, was the person called. If she were still to be exercised, challenges of both sides would automatically become jury challenges. The panel also includes her housewife, two saleswomen, an accountant, two engineers, one unemployed, and a real estate broker. The defense contended that the jury was composed largely of the rich, the propertied and the well-to-do.

Judge Medina first read the indictment to the talesmen—this is to insure the defendants are not indicted with violating—and then read the indictment which charges the defendants, as members of the Communist Party, "unlawfully and knowingly, did conspire with each other to organize the Communist Party of the United States of America, a corporation and assembly of persons to teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the government of the United States by force and violence."

Judge Medina warned the prospective jurors "you will note they are charged with being Communist members of the Community. . . . This case does not involve guilt by association but of conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of government."

Judge Medina asked the prospective jurors were asked if they had ever in government service, or in relatives connected with the Justice Department or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whether any of them or their relatives had been questioned or investigated for information to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

## Orange Juice Is Used To Quell Florida Fire

SEPHYRHILLS, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Orange juice was used for a new purpose here—putting out a fire. A hand extinguisher first was used last night on a blazing truckload of crate material which was set afire by friction. That didn't help. Then the Zephyrhills Fire Department poured the contents of its only tank truck—306 gallons of water—on the fire. When that failed firemen called a near-by citrus packing plant for help. A tank truck of discarded orange juice was sent to the scene. The Fire Department pumper was hooked onto the truck, and the orange juice quenched the blaze.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union  
Benjamin Stolberg, labor writer  
Harvey Bush  
Harry D. Glendon, Brooklyn College president  
Eugene P. Fox  
Eddie Charney  
Sam Silver  
Ferdinand Dobbs, chairman of Socialist Workers Party (Trotskyist)  
Joseph Schuyler  
Adolf A. Wolfe Jr., state chairman of the Liberal party and former Assistant Secretary of State

Judge Medina asked the jurors if they had read any of the following books: "This Is My Story" by Mr. Budenz; "I Confess" and "The Whole of Their Lives" by Mr. Ollow; "I Chose Freedom" by Victor Kravchenko; "Out of the Night" by Jan Vaitin; "The Trojan Horse in America" by Martin Dies; and "Is Communism Compatible with Christianity?" by Clara Boothe Luce.

He also asked them if they had ever read "The Journal-American"; "The Daily Worker"; "New Masses"; "In Fact"; "The Protest"; "Contact"; "New Times";

"Morning Freiheit" and other publications.

They were also asked whether they were members of or had contributed to any of the sixty-three organizations on Attorney General Tom Clark's subversive list, which include the Communist party, the German-American Bund, the Ku Klux Klan and the Silver Shirts.

Another list provided by the defense contained the names of the American First Committee, the American Legion, the Christian Front, the Knights of Columbus, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, Women United, the Christian Mobilizers and the Holy Name Society.

One talesman was excused when he said he had belonged to the last named society and this would affect his judgment, and another was excused when he said he knew two of the grand jurors who returned the indictments last July 29. Several talesmen said they were members of the American Legion but remained on the panel when they said it would not affect their service.

**Questioned About Opinions**  
Judge Medina asked the jurors several times whether they had formed any opinions either against or for communism from reading newspapers or magazines or from conversations with other people, or whether they had formed any opinion about the guilt or innocence of the defendants. "Search your souls" he urged the talesmen, "before you answer." Harry Sacher, of defense counsel, objected to the question and the judge thought he had objected to the phrase. Judge Medina said: "All right. I withdraw the part about searching your souls and ask you to think about it. I just wanted to emphasize the importance of the question." His final questions were: "Do you know of any reason why you should not serve as a juror in this case? Is there any circumstance that would prevent you from rendering a fair and impartial verdict on the evidence and the instructions of the court?"

**12 Excused Until Today**  
When no answers came, the twelve jurors were excused until today. The questioning of the twelve took place in the presence of the rest of the panel of sixty-five who may be called to the jury box if some of the tentative jurors are disqualified. The judge has not yet made a final ruling on the number of peremptory challenges for each side. He had indicated it would be ten for the defense and six for the government but

said yesterday he may allow the defense a few more. The other prospective jurors were: Mrs. Martha Walker, of 347 West Seventeenth Street; Roland van Goeden, of 117 Edgemoor Avenue; Scarsdale, accountant; Edw. S. Hallquist, of 445 West Twenty-third Street, a carpet salesman; Mrs. Myrtle Fenster, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, Bronx; Robert Wright, of 325 East Oliver Place, an electrical service broker.

man; Charles Eulanch, of 1180 Gate Avenue, the Bronx, employed; Henry Eisler Allen, of East Eighty-seventh Street, an employed engineer; Edward Nelson, of 2253 University Avenue, the Bronx, an engineer; Mrs. J. Slinger, of 1814 College Avenue; Mrs. Gertrude Corvett; Mrs. Hamilton K. Kerr, of 69 East Fifty-eighth Street, a retired Oliver Place, an electrical service broker.

man; Charles Eulanch, of 1180 Gate Avenue, the Bronx, employed; Henry Eisler Allen, of East Eighty-seventh Street, an employed engineer; Edward Nelson, of 2253 University Avenue, the Bronx, an engineer; Mrs. J. Slinger, of 1814 College Avenue; Mrs. Gertrude Corvett; Mrs. Hamilton K. Kerr, of 69 East Fifty-eighth Street, a retired Oliver Place, an electrical service broker.

100-3-74-A

3/10/49

facing deportation  
 Earl Browder, deposed Communist  
 in America  
 William Browder, his brother and former  
 party official  
 Whittaker Chambers, confessed former  
 Communist spy  
 George Conway  
 Morris Childs  
 The Rev. John W. Darr Jr., American  
 Labor candidate for Assembly in 7th  
 A. D. last November  
 Louis Diskin  
 Gerhart Eisler, called the No. 1 Commu-  
 nist agent in the United States  
 Howard Fast, Left-wing novelist  
 Fred W. Field  
 Elizabeth Gurley Fann, sole woman mem-  
 ber of the national committee of the  
 party  
 Dr. Louis Fischer, William E. Porter's  
 physician  
 Betty Gannett  
 Rose Gaudin  
 Simon W. Gerson, publicity agent for  
 defendants  
 Ben Gold, president of the Fur and  
 Leather Workers' Union.  
 David Goldway  
 Alger Hiss, former State Department of-  
 ficial indicted for perjury.  
 V. J. Jerome, Communist propaganda  
 chairman  
 Arnold Johnson, national legislative rep-  
 resentative of the party.  
 Claudia Jones, secretary of the National  
 Women's Commission of the party.  
 Barney Josephson  
 Jack King  
 Charles Keenan, Representative from  
 the 18th Congress District  
 George Marshall, of the Civil Rights Con-  
 gress  
 The Rev. William Howard W. Melish, chair-  
 man of the National Council of Ameri-  
 can-Soviet Friendship.  
 Jacob Mendel  
 Sampson Milgrom  
 Robert Minor, former state chairman of  
 the party  
 Alberto Morand  
 Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania party official  
 William Norman  
 William L. Patterson, executive secretary  
 of Civil Rights Congress.  
 Jacob Pella  
 J. P. Peters, also identified as head of the  
 Soviet underground.  
 Paul Robeson, singer  
 Dorothy Rodman, defense witness on the  
 jury challenge.  
 Nathan Ross  
 Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, A. L. P. can-  
 didate for Assembly in 8th A. D. last  
 Feb. 15  
 Murray Savage  
 Howard Seism  
 Harold Simon  
 George Siskind  
 Jessica Smith, Mrs. John A. B.  
 Joseph Starobin, foreign editor of "The  
 Daily Worker."  
 Dr. Alexander Trachtenberg, former party  
 official  
 Carl Wedin  
 William W. Wener  
 William Wienstone  
 Max Weiss  
 The Rev. Elliott White, former Episcopa-  
 lian minister and party delegate.  
 Doxy Wilkerson, defense witness on the  
 jury challenge.

**The defense list:**  
 Louis P. Budenz, former Communist of-  
 ficial who turned Catholic.  
 George Hewitt, former Communist who  
 turned government witness.  
 Joseph Kohnfeder, a former Communist.  
 J. P. Matthews, former counsel of House  
 Un-American Committee.  
 Benjamin Gillow, former Communist of-  
 ficial and author.  
 Benjamin Mendel, research director of the  
 House committee.  
 Eugene Lyons, writer.  
 David Dallin, Soviet analyst.  
 Max Eastman, editor and writer on Rus-  
 sian affairs.  
 Max Yerkon, former director of the Coun-  
 cil on African Affairs.  
 Hedda Compertz, former wife of Eisler.  
 Nat Honig, Seattle newspaper man and  
 former Communist.  
 George N. Dimitrov, deposed Bulgarian  
 peasant leader.  
 Ferenc Nagy, refugee Premier of Hungary.  
 William Nowell  
 Ken O'Flaherty, former party member  
 Howard Rushmore, former Communist  
 and now a reporter for "The Journal-  
 American"  
 Michael Quill, president of the Transport  
 Workers Union

100-3-74-A

3/10/49

DATE March 1977

RE: Alger Hiss

FILE NO: See Reference

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO OF PGS ACT	REL	EXEMPTIONS USED OR TO WHOM REFERRED IDENTIFY STATUTE (b) (3)
101-4059-1429	10/2/56	Memo Nichols to Tolson w/Encl.	5	4	N.P.
101-4059-1430	10/25/56	Memo Belmont to Boardman w/Encl.	11	11	N.P.
101-4059-1431	10/31/56	Memo Belmont to Boardman w/Encl.	5	5	—
101-1335-64	7/25/51	New York Report	28	4	N.P.
101-1335-74	11/15/51	New York Report	24	11	N.P.
101-3411-66	12/22/49	WFO Report	8	3	N.P.
101-3411-124	3/30/50	WFO Report	11	1	N.P.
140-8930-6	6/6/55	New York Report	11	2	N.P.
140-6751-3	10/8/54	Cleveland Letter	3	1	N.P.
101-1185-A	8/4/48	WASH. Post	2	2	—
			108	44	

# I. F. Stone's Weekly

VOL. IV, NO. 35

SEPTEMBER 17, 1956



WASHINGTON, D. C.

15 CENTS

## On Integration Ike Turns Morally Neutralist

Neutralism has been made a dirty word in American politics. Both parties are against it. We are constantly being treated to homilies from the White House and the State Department on the wickedness of being morally neutralist. But apparently these high principles only apply to disputes between the U.S. (right) and the U.S.S.R. (wrong), in which Pandit Nehru (by refusing to take our side) demonstrates incorrigibility.

The President at press conference the other day delivered himself of an impromptu message on integration which was afterward filmed and is being shown in the movie houses. Mr. Eisenhower deplored the extremists "on both sides." We weren't hearing the people of good will in the South. "We hear the people who are adamant . . . they even resort to violence," he said, "and the same way on the other side of the thing, the people who want to have the whole matter settled today."

If we stop and translate this into realities, we will see that the President is adopting at home the moral neutralism he deplores abroad. Let us turn to Clay, Kentucky. There last week a mob of white miners and farmers massed near the Clay elementary school to prevent any Negroes from entering. These were the "adamant people" to whom the President referred. Several school days in a row they turned back a lone Negro woman who tried to enter her son of ten and her daughter of eight. Mrs. Louis Gordon finally gave up, and sent her children to an all Negro school six miles away. "I just couldn't continue to take them out there every day," she told reporters. "They were in too much danger." Mrs. Gordon is one of those people whom Mr. Eisenhower described as "on the other side of the thing, the people who want to have the whole matter settled today."

### Right and Wrong Were Never Simpler

We would like someone to ask the President how he can take that mob and that one brave Negro mother, and lump them together as "extremists." The mob opposes enforcement of the law; the woman asks for her children the benefit of the Supreme Court's decree. By any standard, isn't the mob wrong and the woman right? Isn't Mr. Eisenhower's attitude "moral neutralism" of a real and obnoxious variety?

Is it fair to speak of Mrs. Gordon as wanting "the whole matter settled today?" Isn't this an invidious way to describe what is happening? The Supreme Court decision is three years old. Unless her children are admitted "today", i.e. at the beginning of this year's school term, they must wait another year. And another year means, for them, as for many colored children in the South, another year of travelling a long extra way from home to school. "Six miles away" is 12 extra miles of travel daily, no small matter for children of eight and

fare? These are bread and butter questions in most Negro homes.

Mr. Eisenhower says we aren't hearing the people of good will in the South. Their voice is not heard because the same mob spirit which overwhelms the Negro also cows them into silence. If the President is afraid to speak clearly, what can they (themselves a minority) say with the mob outside? This is what Adlai Stevenson meant when he told the Liberal Party in New York last week that it was the President's duty to create "a climate of compliance." This was what Adlai courageously was trying to create when he told a hostile, often booing, American Legion in Los Angeles the week before that we could not convince other nations that we believe in justice "when mobs prevent Negro children from lawfully attending school."

### No Persuasion Without Some Force

We were sorry Adlai had to spoil his Liberal Party speech by invoking that double-talk from the Democratic platform about rejecting "all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts." There will be no orderly determination without some show of force. A false dichotomy has been set up about force and persuasion. Both are needed. Neither can succeed without the other. But mobs can never be merely persuaded. They will overwhelm the good people of the community unless dealt with firmly. What progress has been made in Kentucky and Tennessee was made because Governors Chandler and Clement to their credit called out the militia to show that they meant business. And both Governors were able to act because of the political realities in these border states, which differ sharply from the deep South in two ways. The Negro votes in Kentucky and Tennessee. Both have a two party system.

In the one party deep South, where the Negro if he votes at all has no real choice, integration has not made a dent. All those fancy compilations only hide the fact that outside of the western fringe of Texas, which is more western than Southern, the only progress is in the border States. Everywhere from Virginia on, the South is preparing to nullify the law, to resist it, and there are too few places where Negroes have been able even to file suit. Unless some firm moves toward enforcing compliance are soon made from Washington, the lines may harden for a long, long fight in which the South, its destiny and its good people, will more and more come under the control of the worst elements and poison the political life of the whole country. Behind the school struggle is the shadow of a conflict as grave as slavery created. The South must either become truly democratic, or the base of a new racist and Fascist movement which could threaten the whole country and its institutions. On this, more than any other issue, fresh leader-

Some Questions the New York Post and the Washington Post Might Look Into

4159

## What Did J. Edgar Hoover Tell Truman About Harry White?

When Mr. Truman was in Milwaukee earlier this month he appeared on a local TV panel. One of the participants was an Anthony T. Bouscaren, head of the political science department at Marquette University. Bouscaren baited the former President about Hiss, Harry White and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and Mr. Truman—being a fighter—rose to the occasion by defending them. He said he did not think Hiss was a Communist spy, and he said of White and Silvermaster "neither one of them were guilty of anything."

The result was a shower of editorial brickbats for Mr. Truman. The silliest comment was that of the *New York Daily News*, which wanted to know whether Stevenson if elected would "perchance pay off part of his political debt to Truman by getting Alger Hiss another State Department job." Two liberal papers joined in. The *Washington Post* (Sept. 6) commented, "About all Mr. Truman can accomplish is to start charges flying again, embarrass his party and demonstrate what extraordinary blinders are worn by a man who in other matters has been capable of great vision." The *New York Post* (Sept. 5) took a similar tone, saying that all Mr. Truman had done was to give "Republican essayists the chance to rehearse all the weary old arguments of the McCarthy era."

### Why The Silence on White?

We believe both these liberal papers have been hasty in their comments. Both spoke only of Hiss. Neither mentioned White and Silvermaster, though some readers of the *New York Post* will think these two men were included in its criticism of Mr. Truman for "his reluctance to believe that real Communists could conceivably invade government posts." Hiss at least had his day in court, but the departed White and the still very much alive Silvermaster were never found guilty of anything.

The papers in their rush to condemn Mr. Truman overlooked something new that he revealed on that panel about the White case. (The text of the interview may be found in the Sept. 14 issue of *U.S. News and World Report*). When Mr. Truman said White and Silvermaster were not guilty of anything, Bouscaren came back with, "J. Edgar Hoover apparently thought that Harry Dexter was engaged in espionage."

### A New Revelation

Mr. Truman interrupted, "No, he didn't; he never told me that. And I was talking to him," Mr. Truman said, "just like I talk to you and he wouldn't answer that—" Here Bouscaren interrupted with "He so stated in his letter to General Vaughan." Mr. Truman insisted, "No, he didn't say any such thing."

Now this is the first time Mr. Truman ever said that he discussed the charges against Harry White face to face with J. Edgar Hoover. Bouscaren interrupted before the ex-President could say more. Perhaps the editors of the *New York Post* or the *Washington Post* will ask Mr. Truman now to tell the whole story.

But in the meantime there may be a clue in the Hoover letter to Vaughan. This was the famous letter Hoover wrote November 8, 1945, the day after he first heard Elizabeth Bentley's

November 12, 1953, before the Senate Internal Security Committee to back his "twenty years of treason" campaign.

If the editors will examine the text of the letter (at page 1113 of Part 16 of the Internal Security Committee's series of hearings on "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments"), they will see that Mr. Hoover wrote of White, Silvermaster and the other government employes named, "At the present time it is impossible to determine exactly how many of these people had actual knowledge of the disposition being made of the information" Bentley claimed she collected from them and transmitted to the Russians. Mr. Hoover added that he was continuing "vigorous investigation for the purpose of establishing the degree and nature of the complicity of these people in this espionage ring."

If Mr. Truman spoke face to face with Mr. Hoover about the charges against White, Mr. Hoover—judging by this letter—was not prepared to accuse White of espionage. The FBI had not determined whether White knew what use was being made of information allegedly obtained from him, nor had it determined "the degree and nature of the complicity." This may throw some light on why Mr. Truman did not fire White and also why the FBI failed to get an indictment against any of the people named in that report.

### Three Who Gave Bentley The Lie

But there is stronger and newer support for Mr. Truman. Until now it has been assumed that those named by Miss Bentley pleaded the Fifth either to avoid confessing or to avoid prosecution for perjury if they denied her charges. It was also assumed that the government could not prosecute until it could force the accused to relinquish the Fifth.

This year three of those accused by Miss Bentley as part of the White ring have denied her charges under oath. William Henry Taylor was cleared by a government loyalty board in January after he swore that the Bentley charges were untrue. V. Frank Coe waived the Fifth amendment before the Senate Internal Security Committee on May 15 to testify, "I was never a spy. I am convinced that Harry White was not a spy. . . . I am also convinced that none of the others named by Bentley were spies."

Most important of all was the six days of testimony by William Ludwig Ullmann before a Federal grand jury in New York between May 23 and May 31. Ullmann was supposed with Silvermaster to have photographed secret documents for Miss Bentley. He was the first man granted immunity under the Immunity Act. He was compelled to testify—and he not only denied espionage but denied that he was ever a member of the Communist Party. Yet in the intervening months the grand jury has taken no action against him.

No indictments for perjury have been obtained against Ullmann, Coe or Taylor. Directly challenged at last by direct denials under oath, the government has quietly turned tail and backed away. Has it so little faith in Miss Bentley's story? Or did the grand jury hear her again, and remain as unimpressed as its predecessors from 1946 on?

The Bentley story is ready to fall part and with it the Brownell "20 years of treason" myth. Why shouldn't liberal papers join Mr. Truman in counter-attacking?

## A Sensational Interview Which Deserves Wider Attention

# Cain Now Believes Subversive Activities Control Board Unconstitutional

On Friday, August 30, former Senator Harry Cain handed down his decision as hearing officer in the Washington Pension Union case, his last official act as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board. He ruled that within the terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Pension Union was a Communist front and subject to registration as "subversive" with the Board.

On Sunday, September 2, the *Washington Star* published a sensational interview with Mr. Cain which was not merely an apologia for that decision but marked a complete break on his part with the Board. As the reader will see from the excerpts below, Mr. Cain for the first time declared it his conviction that the Internal Security Act was unconstitutional.

Since the Supreme Court at this term may finally pass on the constitutionality of the Act, the Cain interview was a major piece of news but attracted little attention. It reflected the agony with which the SACB maverick did his duty as he saw it in the Pension Union case.

"Every day that passed," the *Washington Star* reported, "made him feel more like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. As a Government official he was duty bound to apply the law to the Pension Union. But as a thoughtful American he felt the organization posed no threat to the nation's security and thus did not merit the severe penalties which now hang over it."

### Purposes Need Not Be Bad

The Pension Union was organized in the State of Washington in 1937. Cain found that it came into existence "as a result of a desire on the part of many people in the State of Washington for liberalized social security, particularly old age assistance," that it brought about many useful changes in the social security laws of the State and "rendered substantial assistance to pensioners and claimants." But he also found that it had been a faithful sounding board of Communist party line, notably in its Hitler-Stalin pact shifts during World War II. He found that Charles H. Fisher, its president since October, 1953, was not a Communist and that there was no evidence the Pension Union had been used for unlawful purposes. "The active or immediate objectives," Cain ruled however, "need not, under the Act, be 'bad' or 'evil.'"

This is the ultimate vice of the act. An organization may exist for some useful purpose, like the advancement of old age pensions. The only evidence against it may be activity other-

### Harry Cain in The Campaign

"They [the Republicans] have talked about civil liberties. But when they found they had put on the Subversive Activities Control Board a man who believes in civil liberties—and who practices what they preach—they go rid of him." —*Stevenson in Albany, Sept. 10*

wise protected by freedom of speech, press and assembly. But it must don the yellow badge of registration because it used these basic freedoms to advance what the government regards as views paralleling those of a party the government has decided is subversive, and under circumstances which the government finds shows domination by that subversive party. No matter how you slice this, it is government regulation of politics.

The assumption is that people cannot be trusted to judge for themselves. The evidence is certainly to the contrary. In this particular case, the Pension Union's membership dwindled from some 40,000 to about 800. Part of that decline was no doubt due to the general atmosphere of fear. But part of it was also due to the fact that many people became fed up with the way the Pension Union was put through the hoops of shifts on political issues which had nothing remotely to do with the fight for pensions.

Men have a right to argue as they please in the political forum, but once let the government decide which are "fronts" or "subversive" and there is no telling who may have to wear the yellow badge of registration.

A future McCarthy utilizing the SACB to proscribe his enemies as "subversive" could operate exactly as Stalin operated in proscribing his critics as "counter-revolutionary." The Internal Security Act reflects the philosophy of government on which absolute monarchs of all kinds, whether Czars, priests or commissars have always depended. It is good that Harry Cain has finally seen this, enlisted fully in the task of teaching these basic American principles anew.

Nothing so clearly shows the real attitude of the Eisenhower Administration on these fundamental issues than the choice of a nonentity from the Federal Parole Board, Dorothy McCullough Lee, from Portland, Oregon, as Cain's successor. For our part, we welcome the choice. We think it better for the country and its future that the SACB not be dignified by appointing to it persons of stature.

### From the Text of the Interview in Which Cain Finally Cut Loose

"Mr. Cain thinks that the Internal Security Act [setting up a Subversive Activities Control Board] is a radical departure from the American principle that government cannot interfere with free speech. He feels that it makes people hesitate to speak frankly or to join any organization, for fear that the government will some day label it subversive....

"He feels it makes members of proscribed organizations 'second class citizens' and deprives them of the rights to government employment, travel abroad and jobs in defense industries.

"He feels it defies the Fifth Amendment by requiring members of designated groups to brand themselves with a

label which will cost them their reputation and maybe their freedom.

"He feels it makes it almost impossible for an organization arraigned by the government to win an 'acquittal' from the Board....

"Mr. Cain has come to believe that any legislation designed to defeat political concepts is dangerous. The proper place to challenge communism, he says, is in the 'marketplace of ideas' not in the courtroom.... 'I believe with all my heart,' he says, 'that freedom is indivisible, and that unless we have it for all we shall soon have it only for those with nothing to say. I believe in democracy enough to want to supply a platform to its critics as well as its defenders.'"

Lucky for Javits He Wasn't "Tried" By Eisenhower-Brownell Security Standards

4160

Can the GOP Campaign As A Peace Party--on The Brink at Suez?

If ever there was a silly offspring, it was the Suez plan aborted at press time by Sir Anthony Eden and reluctantly acknowledged here by its putative parent, Mr. Dulles. Through the bitter eyes of the poor, who live in Africa and Asia, it will seem that the rich whites of America and Europe would rather ruin the Canal than let the Egyptians use its revenues for the improvement of their country. Through the eyes of statesmen like Nehru, it will seem that England and France in their decline have indeed lost their heads. This "users association", acting without consultation except among the three capitals, and after sending off a formal fraudulent little note to make it appear that they had consulted the United Nations, must now add war with Egypt--and perhaps all the Arab countries--to the war they are already waging in Cyprus and Algeria. Public opinion at home will not support them; they can boycott the Canal or make it unusable; they may end by wrecking Nasser, but Eden and Mollet will lose office in the process. The "plan" is attributed by London to Dulles himself and has that shyster quality which marks his handiwork. How will the Republicans campaign as a peace party if Dulles lets London and Paris slide over the brink before November?

Like The Old Gray Mare

The victory of Javits over the snares laid for him by the Eastland-Jenner committee and its counsel, Robert Morris, is a victory for all who have been striving for the restoration of a sane politics in this country. The old Red scare, like the old gray mare, ain't what it used to be. We hope Javits will remember when he reaches the Senate--as we feel sure he will--that had he been an obscure government employe, facing similar allegations under the Eisenhower-Brownell security rules, he would have lost his job, his reputation and his honor. Bella Dodd would have figured in the allegations as an informer whose identity could not be disclosed for security reasons, and he would have been dismissed on the principle that since there was some ground for suspicion, his retention was not "clearly consistent" with the national interest. The G.O.P. system resolves all doubts against the accused.

Don't Forget Your Change of Address on Returning from Vacation--It Will Not Be Changed Automatically

Why Not Hastie for the Supreme Court? We pass on to our readers, for whatever pressure they may exert, the news that William H. Denman, the respected chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, has asked the President to appoint a Negro judge, William H. Hastie, to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Justice Minton's retirement. Judge Hastie is qualified by learning, public service and judicial experience. He was dean of Howard University Law School, governor of the Virgin Islands and civilian aide to Henry L. Stimson when the latter was Secretary of War. Judge Hastie was the first Negro ever appointed to the Federal bench, serving first on the District Court and now on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, a post to which he was named by President Truman and in which he has served with distinction. We believe it would derogate from true equality to suggest a candidate because he was a Negro. But Judge Hastie, in attainment and promise, seems to us the worthiest of the candidates so far mentioned. On such a basis, his appointment would mark an historic step forward for his race, and set a moral example of integration at the highest level.

The Shape of Things to Come in the Far East

Those who know how closely geared Brookings Institution has been to the right-of-center in American life will take very seriously the changing attitude toward Communist China in the survey Brookings published last week: U.S. Foreign Policy 1945-55. The survey sees the need for an "agonizing reappraisal" of U.S. policy in the Far East based on the recognition that Communist China has "consolidated and stabilized" its power, and that the U.S. "cannot challenge this power in the Far East without allocating more of its resources than it is prepared to do and . . . on a scale that would limit its capacity to act elsewhere." The survey even dares to ask: "Are the U.S. security pacts with the National Government of China, the Republic of Korea and Japan impediments or aids to reaching an equilibrium?" This is handwriting on the wall for Chiang and Syngman Rhee, and foreshadows serious policy overhauls after election.

I. F. Stone's Weekly, 301 E. Capitol, Wash. 3, D. C. Please renew (or enter) my sub for the enclosed \$5: Name Street City Zone State Enter gift sub for \$2 (6 mos.) or \$4 (1 yr.) additional: (To) Name 9/17/56 City Zone State Shall we send gift announcement? Yes [ ] No [ ]

I. F. Stone's Weekly

Room 205 301 E. Capitol St., S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

NEWSPAPER

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter Washington, D. C. Post Office



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman cc - Boardman  
Belmont  
Nichols  
Aull

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: HARRY DEXTER WHITE  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 25, 1956

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Memoranda to you dated 10-10-56 and 10-22-56 advised that we have obtained a copy of a book written by Nathan I. White, (deceased) subject's brother, which has been published by subject's sister, Bessie White Bloom; that we were reviewing and analyzing the book and that additional memoranda would be submitted setting forth our analyses. Attached is a memo containing a summary of chapter 2 of the book entitled "Attorney General Brownell's Alibis." This chapter deals with a speech by the Attorney General in Chicago on 11-6-53 and his subsequent testimony before the Jenner Committee on 11-17-53. In this chapter the author attempts to prove that the Congressional committee was biased regarding White; that no evidence of value was obtained by wire tapping during the investigation of White and that the documents produced by Whittaker Chambers which have been identified as being in White's handwriting were forgeries.

Of possible interest to the Bureau are the following items:

1. Author charges 500 FBI agents worked at a cost of \$500,000 for evidence against White and grand jury refused to bring in indictment. COMMENT: Comment apparently based on article in "Newark Evening News" 11-10-53 by Arthur Sylvester in defense of Truman administration.
2. Author charges Congressional committee did not handle White case in same manner as that of Charles E. Bohlen. COMMENT: During Bohlen hearings in 1953, 2 senators studied summary of derogatory information concerning Bohlen's suitability to hold position as Ambassador to Russia. Bohlen was available to testify regarding questions raised by committee. Case not comparable to circumstances in White case as White was not Government employee and died 3 days after HCUA testimony in 1948.
3. Author charges AG omitted pertinent statement from FBI report in testimony before Jenner Committee which was later uncovered by Democratic National Committee. COMMENT: Transcript of hearings before Jenner Committee reflects AG read greater portion of FBI letter to Brigadier General Vaughan dated 2-1-46 which referred to a summary of information enclosed with it. AG quoted statement from top of the summary showing purpose of the memo. He then discussed the contents of the summary but did not quote it verbatim. "Democratic Digest" January, 1954, contained above charge against AG.

101-4053-1430

101-4053  
 Enclosure  
 WAA:jdb  
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FBI FILES

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman  
Re: Harry Dexter White  
101-4053

10-25-56

4. Author states documents introduced by Chambers in November, 1948 cover period of 37 or more days based on dates appearing in documents and that Chambers' statement regarding weekly or biweekly meetings with White are untrue. COMMENT: Author has overlooked the possibility that White could have prepared all of the sheets delivered to Chambers at one sitting from a review of Government documents and that dates referred to documents rather than particular days on which entries were made by White.
5. Author charged information in documents was not confidential. COMMENT: Treasury Department official on 5-27-49 identified documents as highly confidential and involving U.S. relations with friendly foreign powers.
6. Author took statement out of context from Director's testimony 11-17-53 to support author's conclusion that nothing of value was developed from wire tap information; that if anything of value had been developed, it would have been used for political purposes since leaks of this sort have occurred when it serves the purpose of the parties in possession of the information. COMMENT: A review of Director's testimony before the Jenner Committee reflects that Director was testifying regarding position taken by FBI as to premature disclosure of information regarding subversive infiltration of the Government and that Director had taken a strong stand against such disclosures because evidence necessary to sustain conviction for law violation was different from that to establish a security risk in Government. Director stated in response to an inquiry from Mr. Sourwine that leaks had occurred from Justice Department and other agencies on cases which FBI was actively investigating.
7. Author quotes from article by Alan Barth, Washington writer, entitled "How Good is an FBI Report?" to show that no damage could be done to investigative technique of FBI by disclosure of wire tap information. Barth's article commented that practice had been "admitted by Mr. Hoover for some time," and that quoting of White's own words would not harm national interest. COMMENT: Alan Barth's article appeared in the "Harper's Magazine" in March, 1954. [REDACTED] and has written a number of articles critical of the Bureau and of Government's investigative efforts relating to security.
8. Author charges handwriting examiner Harold Gessell of Veterans Administration was in error in his examination of White papers. COMMENT: Handwriting of White was identified by FBI Laboratory in documents turned over to Baltimore Office by Chambers in December, 1948.

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman  
Re: Harry Dexter White  
01-4053

10-25-56

9. Author has charged that names of certain countries were deliberately omitted by the writer from one of the entries on the yellow sheets produced by Chambers dealing with purchases of Japanese goods or that names were erased by someone other than the writer. Claims examination of enlarged Photostat will show letters "USSR" were probably written in by writer and that document therefore was not intended as report to Russia. COMMENT: An examination of Photostats of yellow sheets produced by Chambers allegedly written by White has been made by the Laboratory regarding the particular entry referred to by author. Photostat in our files fails to reflect any evidence of erasure as alleged by author. Original documents not in Bufiles.

10. Author questions why Chambers waited until death of White to produce papers in White's handwriting. COMMENT: Chambers has previously admitted withholding information stating he did not desire to implicate Hiss and White in espionage but had no alternative after Hiss filed libel suit against him.

**ACTION:**

The above is for your information. Our review and analyses of the book is continuing and additional memoranda will be submitted setting forth our analyses.

*WAG*  
*WAG*  
*WAG*  
*V*  
*25*

## CHAPTER TWO

Chapter 2 is entitled "Attorney General Brownell's Alibis." The introductory part of the chapter reflects that Harry Dexter White had suffered a severe heart attack prior to his appearance before the HCUA in August, 1948, and that 5 years later writers of the Pegler type engaged in speculation as to whether his death on August 16, 1948, was self inflicted. An excerpt from the "Boston Globe" entitled "The Life and Death of Harry Dexter White" is set out to refute the suicide theory.

Author <sup>HEBERT</sup> then refers to the speech by Attorney General Brownell on November 6, 1953, at Chicago, Illinois, in which White was named as a spy and it was alleged that President Truman was aware of that fact when he appointed him to the International Monetary Fund. Author then refers to the Attorney General's testimony before the Jenner Committee on November 17, 1953, stating he attempted to repair some of the damage he had done. This chapter is in general devoted to charges that the White case was not given the same consideration by the Congressional Committee as was the case of Charles E. Bohlen, that the Attorney General omitted pertinent information in his testimony concerning the White case and that the Attorney General implied that the conclusion of the grand jury regarding White would have been different if (1) evidence developed by wire tapping could have been introduced and (2) the White memorandum produced by Whittaker Chambers in November, 1948, had been presented to the grand jury.

The remainder of the chapter is a discussion by the author designed to show that there was no wire tapping evidence against White and that the documents produced by Chambers were forgeries.

### SPECIFIC ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE BUREAU

#### ITEM 1

Author makes reference in this chapter to the work by 500 FBI Agents at a cost of \$500,000 and

that the results of this work after being heard by a grand jury resulted in the refusal of the jury to bring in an indictment against White.

COMMENT

This comment is based on an article which appeared in the "Newark Evening News" on November 10, 1953, by Arthur Sylvester in defense of the Truman administration. The article was published after the Chicago speech of Attorney General Brownell on November 6, 1953, in which he made reference to White's appointment by President Truman.

ITEM 2

Author compares the treatment of the White case by a Congressional committee with the case of Charles E. Bohlen and implies that the Congressional inquiry regarding White was prejudiced.

COMMENT

During a Congressional inquiry concerning Charles E. Bohlen in 1953, the late Senator Taft and Senator Sparkman were designated to make a study of the charges against Bohlen, who was at that time being considered for an appointment as Ambassador to Russia. It should be noted that in the case of the hearings regarding Charles E. Bohlen, Congressional inquiry was being made into his suitability to serve as an Ambassador to Russia and Bohlen was available to testify regarding any questions which might be raised by the committee. The hearing involving the testimony of Harry Dexter White was directed toward developing information regarding subversion in government. White was given the opportunity to testify before HCUA in August, 1948. He died 3 days later. The circumstances surrounding the Bohlen hearing and that in the White case cannot be reasonably compared.

ITEM 3

Author charged that Attorney General Brownell omitted an important statement from an FBI report in his testimony before the Jenner Committee in November, 1953, and that this omission was later uncovered by the Democratic National Committee and made public in the January, 1954, issue of the "Democratic Digest."

COMMENT

The transcript of the hearings before the Jenner Committee in November, 1953, reflects that the Attorney General read the greater portion of an FBI letter to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, former aide to President Truman. The letter dated February 1, 1946, referred to a summary of information concerning Harry Dexter White which was enclosed with it. In his testimony, the Attorney General quoted in detail a statement which appeared at the top of the summary showing that the purpose of the memorandum was to set forth information available at that time concerning Harry Dexter White in order that the over-all picture might be available for review, use or future reference. After reading this introductory paragraph the Attorney General proceeded to discuss the contents of the summary concerning White but did not quote it verbatim.

The January, 1954, issue of the "Democratic Digest" pointed out that the Attorney General left out a crucial statement which appeared in the FBI summary. The statement quoted is "It should be realized that to prove these charges at this time when they relate to activities occurring in 1942 and 1943 is practically impossible." A review of our files reflects that this statement does appear at the top of page 9 of the summary of information enclosed with the letter to Brigadier General Vaughan dated February 1, 1946.

ITEM 4

Author contends that the documents introduced by Chambers in November, 1948, and identified by him as having been received from Harry Dexter White covered a period of 37 or more days (based on dates appearing in the documents) and that the charges of Chambers regarding his regular meetings with White on a weekly or biweekly basis were untrue.

COMMENT

The author has overlooked the fact that White could have prepared all of the sheets at one sitting from a review of Government documents and that the date notations appearing in the documents referred to two documents of a specific date rather than particular days on which the entries were made.

ITEM 5

Author has charged that the information appearing in the documents was not Confidential and makes specific reference to the fact that Senator Nixon (now Vice President Nixon) selected only one paragraph as an example of the confidential nature of the memorandum in discussing the memorandum before a Congressional committee.

COMMENT

Our files reflect that Under Secretary of the Treasury E. H. Foley on May 27, 1949, advised Agents of this Bureau that most of the material in the document was highly confidential and in many instances involved our relations with friendly foreign powers. Information in the Treasury Department files from which the data on the yellow sheets produced by Chambers was extracted came to the Treasury Department from official State Department sources.

ITEM 6

On page 77, author states that apparently wire tap information failed to develop anything against White; that had it developed anything of value it would have been too valuable for political purposes to withhold from the public and that "leaks of this sort have occurred before when it served the purpose of the parties in possession of the information." In support of this statement, author inserted the following comment from the Director's testimony before the Jenner Committee on November 17, 1953:

"...There have been a number of leaks that have emanated from the Department of Justice and other agencies of the Government, upon cases in which we were then actively engaged."

COMMENT

A check of a transcript of the hearing before the Jenner Committee entitled "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments" (part 16, page 1150) reflects the following with reference to the above statement:

The Director, while testifying before the Jenner Committee, was asked the following question:

Mr. Sourwine: I have just one question. Mr. Hoover, in your prepared statement you may remember at the top of page 8 as the copy was handed out, you said, 'In fact I took a strong stand because of premature disclosures that would result if prosecution were initiated, for the following reasons.' It occurs to me that there is a possible room for misunderstanding there, and I want to ask if this is a correct understanding of what you say. You took a strong stand in favor of ousting subversives from Government without waiting for a trial or for sufficient evidence to convict in court?

Mr. Hoover: I was opposed, Mr. Sourwine, to the disclosure, either as news items-- and there had been a number of leaks that had emanated from the Department of Justice and other agencies of the Government, upon cases in which we were then actively engaged. I also opposed the production in the court at that time, or presentation to a Grand Jury, of some of this material, because of its highly confidential source. Those sources could not be produced in court because of the nature of them. That is the position I took as to that. I never did at any time, and the records of the Bureau will conclusively sustain this statement, ever recommend to any agency of the Government or ask any agency of the Government to retain in its service any employee to aid the FBI in the conduct of any investigation.

Our memorandum of October 10, 1956, reflects that the matter concerning which the Director was testifying and which was referred to by Mr. Sourwine appears on page 1145 of the transcript of the Jenner Committee hearing and relates to a statement made by the Director to the effect that between November, 1945, and February, 1946, our concern was to safeguard the Government from infiltration by subversive elements and that the pointing of attention to security risks should



not be confused with prosecutive action. The Director pointed out that during this period (November, 1945, to February, 1946) the FBI was concerned with protecting Government secrets and preventing infiltration by subversives and that the Director took a strong stand against premature disclosures that would have resulted, if prosecution were initiated, because the evidence necessary to sustain conviction and indictments for law violations was entirely different from that necessary to establish existence of security risks in sensitive Government posts. It is evident from the above that the author has extracted from the Director's testimony a sentence to substantiate a point which author is attempting to make while the record reflects that the Director's testimony pertained to an entirely different matter.

#### ITEM 7

In an effort to further sustain the statement that nothing of value against White was developed through wire tapping, author cites comments from an article by Alan Barth in the March, 1954, issue of "Harper's Magazine" entitled "How Good is an FBI Report." The excerpt from Barth's article states that the Attorney General told the Jenner Committee that an FBI report of February 1, 1946, contained much corroborative evidence concerning White which could not be made public because it would disclose investigative techniques or because it might be harmful to the national interests. Barth's article commented that this would scarcely apply to "FBI practice of wire tapping. This particular FBI investigative technique has been unabashedly admitted by Mr. Hoover for some time and it is hard to see how there could be anything harmful to the national interests in disclosing White's own words as recorded..." (page 78).

#### COMMENT

Alan Barth, a Washington writer, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. He has authored a number of articles critical of the Bureau and of Government investigative efforts in the security field.

#### ITEM 8

Author charged that Harold Gessell, a handwriting examiner of the Veterans Administration,

was in error in his examination of the White papers. Author claims that one page bearing the notation "65 big sheets, 4 little slips" is different from that on the other pages and that the words and figures refer to the papers which Chambers claimed he received from Alger Hiss.

#### COMMENT

This is an attempt by the author to prove that the 4 sheets of yellow-lined paper produced by Chambers were not written by Harry Dexter White. However, the FBI Laboratory examined the 4 sheets of yellow-lined paper which were turned over to the Baltimore Office on December 3, 1948, by Whittaker Chambers. The Laboratory concluded that the handwriting was that of Harry Dexter White (FBI Laboratory reports, December 7, 1948; January 6, 1949). '71-1533-46-1159

#### ITEM 9

Author has stated that the omission of the names of certain countries from one of the notations on the yellow sheets produced by Chambers was deliberate on the part of the writer of the document or that the names were erased by someone other than the writer. He claims that an examination of an enlarged Photostat will show that the letters USSR were probably written in by the writer of the documents and that on this basis it is clear that the memorandum produced by Chambers was not written as a report to Russia. Author ultimately concluded that the documents were probably forgeries.

#### COMMENT

Author is referring to an entry which appeared on the yellow sheets produced by Chambers in the following form:

"Purchases of Japanese goods by ....  
....are decreasing sharply while our  
exports to these countries are increasing."

An examination of the Photostats available in Bureau files containing the above entry fails to reflect any evidence of an erasure on the paper. Inquiries at the Laboratory indicate that an erasure might not necessarily be obvious on a Photostat of a paper depending on the type of paper used. The Laboratory is of the opinion that the only way this can be conclusively resolved would be to examine the original document. Original documents are not in Bufiles.

ITEM 10

On page 115 author raises a question as to why Chambers waited until after the death of White to produce the memorandum.

COMMENT

Chambers has previously admitted withholding information for the purpose of keeping White and Hiss from becoming involved in espionage charges. He also pointed out that when Alger Hiss filed the libel suit against him he had no alternative but to protect himself and that it was at this point that he decided to produce the documents implicating Hiss and White.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *11/7/56*

DATE: October 31, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AKB*

SUBJECT: HARRY DEXTER WHITE  
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Previous memoranda to you dated 10-22-56 and 10-25-56 advised that we had obtained a copy of a book written by Nathan I. White, deceased, subject's brother, and published by Bessie White Bloom, sister of subject; 300 copies of the book have allegedly been distributed to members of Congress, and that the remaining 1200 copies are being distributed among educators, liberal politicians, and clergymen. Distribution of the book is controlled exclusively by Bessie White Bloom. We advised that additional memoranda would be submitted setting forth our analyses of information in the book. Attached is a memorandum containing a summary of chapter 3 of the book entitled "The Whittaker Chambers Story." This chapter is utilized by the author to compare comments made by Chambers in his book, "Witness," concerning White and others, with testimony by Chambers given before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and during the second Hiss trial. Author's comments are designed to show Chambers was inconsistent and unreliable.

Examples of the type of charges made by the author are:

1. Allegation that Chambers testified in August, 1948, he mentioned White to FBI in 1943; that in second Hiss trial, he stated White first mentioned in May, 1942, and that in his book, "Witness," stated White's name given to FBI in 1941.

COMMENT: Chambers was wrong in his statement that he mentioned White to FBI in 1942. He first involved White in 1948. His book implies White's name was mentioned in 1941, but does not specifically state this. Chambers' testimony was given from memory and without benefit of documents to show exact dates incidents occurred.

2. Author questions Chambers' motives in confessing his activities. Author utilizes testimony of Isaac Don Levine, as well as Chambers' testimony at the second Hiss trial, to show Chambers inconsistent in his account of his activities.

COMMENT: Discrepancies were found with respect to dates of activities given by Chambers. He was testifying to activities which occurred eight to ten years prior to time he gave testimony.

Enclosure

101-4053

WAA:scg  
(5)

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EX-127

cc - Nichols NOV 14 1956  
Boardman  
Belmont  
Aull

*101-4053-1431*

NOV 10 1956

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman  
RE: Harry Dexter White

OBSERVATIONS:

Our files reflected that Chambers admitted withholding information prior to November 17, 1948, in order to avoid involving White and Hiss in espionage. Subsequent to producing documents involving White and Hiss, intensive investigation was conducted concerning information furnished by Chambers. Department of Justice considered prosecution of Chambers for perjury for withholding information. Author has omitted testimony given by Chambers subsequent to November, 1948, when he publicly admitted withholding information. In view of above, we are not attempting to reconcile each and every point raised against Chambers.

ACTION:

The above is for your information. Our review and analysis is continuing and additional memoranda will be submitted.

✓

WAB  
WAB

WAB  
WAB  
WAB

J.P.C.

### CHAPTER THREE

Chapter 3 is entitled "The Whittaker Chambers Story." The chapter begins with the author's comment that in 1952 Whittaker Chambers wrote what purported to be an autobiography, which is a reference to Chambers' book "Witness" and that despite the fact that results of Congressional hearings and two trials of Alger Hiss were available to Chambers, his book has numerous lapses and contradictory statements.

In summary, the author devotes 14 pages to various matters designed to show inconsistency in the testimony of Chambers. He includes such matters as the date White was first mentioned to the FBI, Chambers' account of his attempt to break White away from the "apparatus" and an attack on the motives of Chambers in confessing his activities to authorities. The chapter is further designed to show that Chambers did not have documentary proof of the activities of White in 1939 but that he later produced such proof after the death of White in August, 1948.

Of particular note throughout this chapter is the fact that it is incomplete in giving an account of developments with respect to Chambers and his testimony. The author has quoted from hearings before Congressional committees in 1948 and has then compared information given by Chambers prior to November, 1948, with testimony given in the Hiss trial in 1949. By using quotations from the testimony of Chambers in the Hiss trial and excerpts from his book, he attempts to show that Chambers was lying with respect to Harry Dexter White.

The author has conveniently omitted testimony given by Whittaker Chambers before a Congressional committee after November 17, 1948, when he produced documents given him by Hiss and Harry Dexter White to establish espionage.

#### SPECIFIC ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE BUREAU

The following are examples of the type of charge made by the author against Chambers:

ITEM 1

Author charges Chambers testified in August, 1948, that he first mentioned White to the FBI in 1943; that in the second Hiss trial in 1949 Chambers stated he mentioned White in the first interview with the FBI on May 14, 1942, and that his book "Witness" stated he gave White's name to the FBI in 1941.

COMMENT

Bureau files reflect that on August 3, 1948, Chambers testified before HCUA at which time he mentioned White as being a "fellow traveler." He further testified that he had approached White and urged him to leave the Communist Party when he (Chambers) broke with the Party.

Chambers was wrong in his statement that he mentioned White in his first interview with the FBI in 1942. His book "Witness" does imply that he mentioned White's name in 1941 although he does not give a specific date. In considering the testimony of Chambers, it should be noted that he was, for the most part, testifying from memory and without the benefit of documents to show exact dates on which certain incidents occurred.

ITEM 2

In commenting on Chambers' account of his attempt to break White from the Silvermaster group, author utilizes Chambers' statement in his book "Witness" to show that Chambers stated he did not remember White's reply. Author then quotes from the book "Seeds of Treason" written in 1950 by Ralph Toledano and Victor Lasky wherein it is stated that Chambers' efforts to break White were "useless" and that his efforts to break Silverman away were just as "hopeless."

COMMENT

The author has, in making this point, quoted from a book by Chambers and compared the statement with

that which appeared in a book by another author. He has assumed that Chambers used these exact words but has presented no proof to back up his statement.

### ITEM 3

Author has questioned Chambers' motives in leaving the Party and confessing his activities to authorities. Author implies this was done "to save his own skin" and for financial gain. Author has utilized testimony of Isaac Don Levine in referring to an article written by Chambers for the "Saturday Evening Post" and has again compared Chambers' testimony in the second Hiss trial in an effort to show Chambers was inconsistent in his account of his activities.

### COMMENT

Throughout the investigation of the allegations of Chambers, it was noted that discrepancies were found in exact dates referred by him. It is noted, however, that Chambers was testifying concerning activities which took place 8 to 10 years prior to the time that he gave his testimony.

### OBSERVATION

As has been previously noted, the author has utilized comments by Chambers in his 1948 testimony as well as excerpts from the testimony in the second Hiss trial for the purpose of establishing discrepancies in Chambers' testimony.

Our files reflect that subsequent to the disclosures of Chambers in November, 1948, when he implicated Hiss and White in espionage by producing documents, intensive investigation was conducted by the Bureau. He was reinterviewed concerning his past statements and the Department of Justice gave consideration to prosecution of Chambers for perjury because he had admitted withholding information.

In analyzing this chapter, no effort has been made to reconcile each and every point raised by the author because to do so would require setting forth voluminous testimony before Congressional committees as well as testimony from the Hiss trial and the results of investigation conducted by the Bureau subsequent to November, 1948.



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

AND

FILE NO. 100-89851

**CONFIDENTIAL**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>7/25/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6/1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 26, 28, 28/</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANCIS J. GALLANT</b>
TITLE <b>HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

*B  
7  
10/6/51*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified COLLINS as member CP underground group in Wash., D.C.,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edward Scheid* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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  - 2 - Washington Field
  - 2 - Baltimore
  - 3 - New York.

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101-1335 + 164	RECORDED - 23
JUL 27 1951	INDEXED - 15
	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

7/25/51

NY 100-89851

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On May 10, 1945, WHITAKER CHAMBERS, Senior Editor of Time Magazine, during the course of an interview, advised that he was a courier in what he believed to be the Communist Party movement, and that around 1935 he operated as such between ALEXANDER STEVENS, who was known to him as PETERS, in New York City and HAROLD WARE, leader of a group of men composed of Government employees in high salaried positions, who were Communist Party members, whose activities as such had ceased when they were transferred to the "underground" of the Communist Party.

CHAMBERS stated that each of these "underground" units was headed up by eight individuals, among whom was HENRY HILL COLLINS, who at that time was employed in the Forestry Department of the Department of Agriculture. COLLINS was one of the persons who attended meetings of the WARE group. Others who attended those meetings were JOHN ABT, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN FERLO, CHARLES KRIVITSKY, was Charles Kramer, ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS, and (fnu) POST, NATHAN WITT, and an unknown man who was the husband of ALICE MENDHAM.

CHAMBERS advised that the WARE group met at various places in Washington, D.C., but the principal meeting place was the apartment of HENRY COLLINS on St. Matthews Court over a garage.

COLLINS, according to CHAMBERS, was the Treasurer of the group and apparently collected a percentage of the salary of each employee, which was then transmitted to PETERS in New York. He stated that COLLINS had some regular way of sending money to New York, which was unknown to him, but on several occasions, when he supposed this system had broken down, CHAMBERS was instructed by COLLINS to deliver a package to PETERS which he was told contained money. CHAMBERS explained that he did not know exactly what the packages or envelopes he

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transmitted contained and he never attempted to inquire as to their contents.

CHAMBERS recalled that after the death of HAROLD WARE, a meeting was held in COLLINS' apartment at which time COLLINS was present for the purpose of electing a new leader for the group. JOHN A. BT was elected leader at this time.

According to WHITAKER CHAMBERS, who was an admitted member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937, PETERS was head of the Communist underground movement in the United States.

Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, advised ALEXANDER STEVENS was identified as being identical with the individual known as J. PETERS whom the Informant knew in Moscow in 1932, when STEVENS served as American Communist Party representative to the Communist International in 1932.

WHITAKER CHAMBERS stated that the primary objective of this underground Communist group, organized by HAROLD WARE, was to place Communists in important positions in the Government where they had opportunity for advancement in order to formulate and influence policy along lines sympathetic to Communist interests.

In December, 1948, CHAMBERS advised that he had arranged a meeting in Brooklyn, New York between Colonel BYKOV, his superior in courier activities, and HENRY COLLINS, Treasurer of the original Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D.C.

On December 5, 1948, HENRY HILL COLLINS was interviewed concerning the allegations of WHITAKER CHAMBERS in his office at the American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and NORMAN P. BAGWELL.

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Concerning COLLINS' knowledge of WHITAKER CHAMBERS, he stated that he had been interviewed on several occasions concerning this individual, but had failed to recall any information concerning WHITAKER CHAMBERS or whether he had ever met this man. COLLINS stated that since the recent publicity of Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS, particularly before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, he is now of the definite impression that he saw a person, probably identical with WHITAKER CHAMBERS, but who did not use that particular name, in Washington, D.C., in the middle 1930s; It was COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail parties and other social affairs in Washington, D.C., and stated that it is possible that CHAMBERS might have been a guest in his, COLLINS', home on such an occasion.

COLLINS stated he recalled CHAMBERS as a newspaper man and a writer of some type or other.

COLLINS denied that he had been engaged in any way whatsoever with WHITAKER CHAMBERS in any espionage activities. He denied that he had furnished CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized person any documentary material that came into his possession while he was a Government employee. He also denied knowing anybody by the name of BORIS BYKOV or having been introduced to an individual by this name or by the description of BYKOV that was furnished to him. He also stated that he did not know an individual named PETER, which is a known alias of BYKOV.

In connection with the investigation concerning the allegations of WHITAKER CHAMBERS, LAWRENCE V. DUGGAN was interviewed at his residence, 46 Walworth Avenue, Scarsdale, New York, on December 10, 1948.

[REDACTED]


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~~SECURITY INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

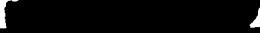
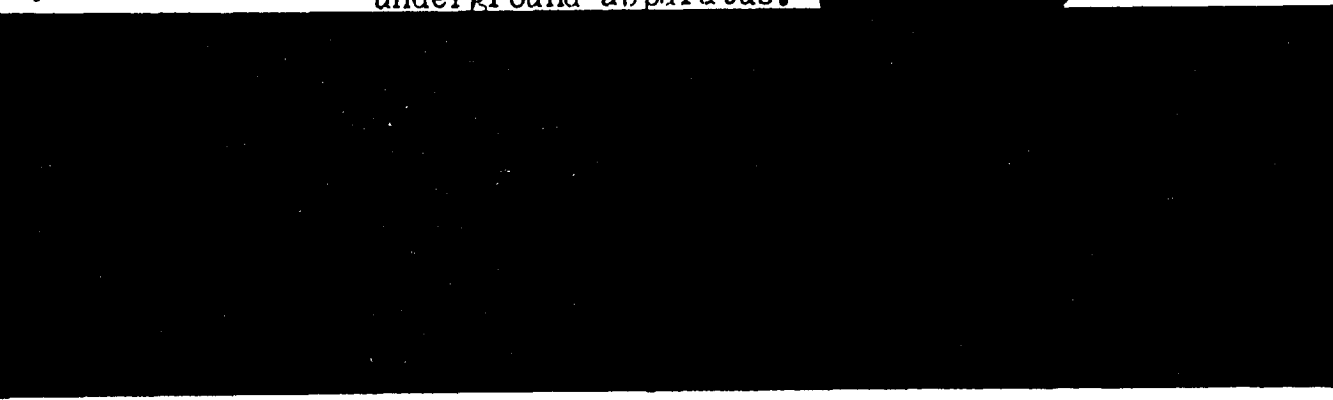
NO. 1  
CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **kdd**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/15/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/8, 10, 12, 15-29/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANCIS J. GALLANT</b>
SUBJECT <b>HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE 

### NOPSIS OF FACTS:

Details set forth as obtained from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning the subject's activities in the Communist underground apparatus.

### DETAILS:

#### ALLEGATIONS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On January 13, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, during the course of an interview, advised that HENRY HILL COLLINS

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was a member of the original Communist underground apparatus operated by HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. This group, CHAMBERS advised, was made up of CHARLES KRAMER (KREVITSKY), VICTOR FERLO, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS. CHAMBERS stated that each of these individuals had his own separate cell consisting of ten to twenty persons who were employed in various Government agencies in Washington, D. C.

At this time these individuals were not abstracting documents from the various Government agencies but were placed so that their services might be used in the event an opportunity arose. CHAMBERS stated that the meetings of the above-mentioned Communist underground apparatus were held in the apartment of HENRY COLLINS on St. Matthews Court. He stated that this was the principal meeting-place of the group.

In the course of further interviews with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during January, February, March and April 1949, CHAMBERS stated in part, "Shortly after my visit to Washington, D. C. I was introduced to Henry Collins by Harold Ware in the former's apartment on St. Matthews Court." CHAMBERS stated that he was introduced to COLLINS under the name of CARL.

He recalled that at the time of his first visit to COLLINS' apartment the leading group in apparatus A had assembled to hold a meeting. The group at this meeting were the leading members in apparatus A and among those present was HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. CHAMBERS did not recall definitely whether he met all the individuals on the occasion of this visit to COLLINS' apartment. He advised, however, that he eventually saw all of these people at one time or another at one of the meetings in COLLINS' apartment.

One of CHAMBERS' jobs during this period was to collect dues from the treasurer of the group, HENRY HILL COLLINS, and take them to PETERS in New York. He was generally given a sealed envelope by COLLINS which contained

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the money and he merely carried it to J. PETERS. He also advised that after several trips between New York and Washington he began to talk to individual members of apparatus A. He recalled that he first conversed with HENRY HILL COLLINS. They discussed what Government department COLLINS could locate himself in so as to be the most aid to the Communist Party. COLLINS suggested he might secure employment in the State Department and that he made two or three attempts to secure such employment. These attempts were made, according to CHAMBERS, through a Mr. GREEN who was formerly a professor of history at Princeton University at the time COLLINS attended Princeton.

CHAMBERS also stated that the members of apparatus A in Washington were not supposed to have Communist literature in their home and the "Daily Worker" was picked up in Washington at several drug stores run by an individual named "GERBER." It was his recollection that either HENRY COLLINS or ALGER HISS would make these pickups. He also recalled that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were consistent dues payers and they usually paid their dues to HENRY HILL COLLINS at surreptitious meetings.

CHAMBERS had a vague recollection that ALGER HISS told him the individual who handled the particular documents in the State Department was the same "Mr. GREEN" whom he mentioned as having been a former teacher of HENRY HILL COLLINS at Princeton University. CHAMBERS recalled another incident told to him by HENRY HILL COLLINS concerning another member of apparatus A who had become mentally unbalanced and had been placed in a sanitarium located near Washington which was operated by a German refugee doctor.

CHAMBERS also stated that he introduced BYKOV to HENRY HILL COLLINS in Brooklyn, New York. He did not definitely recall how he first met COLLINS for the meeting, but normally he indicated he would have met him and then taken him to BYKOV. During this meeting BYKOV, COLLINS and CHAMBERS talked over the possibility of COLLINS' transferring to the State Department from the Agriculture Department. He recalled that COLLINS was fairly optimistic that he could secure a job in that department.

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After their discussion, COLLINS presumably returned to Washington. The purpose of COLLINS going into the State Department was for him to secure documents. CHAMBERS supposed that further instructions would have been given to COLLINS in the event that he was successful in obtaining a position in the Department of State. As far as CHAMBERS could recall COLLINS was never successful in obtaining a position in the Department of State.

CHAMBERS continued and advised that sometime late in 1937 or early in 1938 HENRY HILL COLLINS began to describe to him a friend and possible classmate of his at Princeton. This individual was RICHARD POST. COLLINS informed CHAMBERS that POST was a member of a family which was socially well connected and which had some tie-in with the Southampton, Long Island, society crowd.

POST was a member of the underground cell of which HENRY HILL COLLINS was the head in apparatus A. CHAMBERS learned either from COLLINS before meeting POST or from POST and COLLINS after their introduction that POST might be in a position to secure a job with the State Department. However, at the time CHAMBERS met POST he was working on a Works Project Administration nutritional project measuring babies' skulls.

CHAMBERS indicated that the introduction between he and POST made by COLLINS occurred on a street located not far away from the building in which POST was working at the time. CHAMBERS recalled that POST met with him and COLLINS during office hours so that he could return to his work quickly. POST impressed CHAMBERS as being a rather ineffectual character but he assured CHAMBERS he could get a job in the State Department and CHAMBERS requested him to do it.

CHAMBERS added that sometime before POST made his first attempt and actually obtained a job with the State Department, COLLINS told him one evening that he was going to a cell meeting that was to be held at the residence of RICHARD POST. COLLINS and CHAMBERS drove to the POST home in the former's automobile. CHAMBERS indicated



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that it was unlikely that he would ever have gone to such a meeting if he had not at that time considered breaking with the Communist Party, and that the purpose of his visit was more out of curiosity than anything else. CHAMBERS further recalled that COLLINS and he did not stay to the end of the meeting.

CHAMBERS also recalled that sometime, probably in 1937, HENRY HILL COLLINS who had frequently mentioned LAURENCE DUGGAN as a possible recruit for the apparatus made one or two attempts to sound out this individual for this proposition. He reported that he was unsuccessful but hopeful.

CHAMBERS learned either from COLLINS or J. PETERS that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD was a former Princeton classmate of DUGGAN and a much closer friend than HENRY HILL COLLINS.

J. PETERS referred to above has been described by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the head of the whole underground United States Communist Party.

BYKOV mentioned by CHAMBERS has been identified by CHAMBERS as his superior in Soviet Union espionage operations.

On August 25, 1948, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS resumed his testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives of the 80th Congress. In the course of this testimony on August 25, 1948, CHAMBERS identified COLLINS as being a member of a Communist underground group consisting of ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, JOHN ABT, N THAN WITT AND LEE PRESSMAN. CHAMBERS stated in the course of his testimony that he was introduced to the members of this group separately and had met them all in a group at HENRY COLLINS' apartment in St. Matthews Court.

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[REDACTED]

I do not remember ever having met any man named Whittaker Chambers.

[REDACTED]

11/15/51

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The remainder of his testimony was concerned with whether or not he could identify WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as an individual known to him in the 1930's as "CARL." It is to be noted that COLLINS declined to answer any questions in this regard.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

11/15/51

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has identified ALGER HISS as a member of the Communist underground apparatus engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union during the late 1930's in Washington, D. C. As a result of the allegations made by CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS was indicted, tried and convicted of perjury arising out of the CHAMBERS' charges in the Southern District of New York in January of 1950. HISS is presently serving time as a convicted perjurer in the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania.

HISS is a former State Department employee and Presidential Advisor at the Yalta Conferences and a main functionary in the organization of the United Nations San Francisco Conference in 1945.

*rel*

Confidential Informant T-10, of known reliability, advised that on August 17, 1946, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. invited the family of ALGER HISS to his home the following day. This same source advised that COLLINS has been in contact with ALGER HISS and his family from time to time.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS, in the course of an interview by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., advised that he had known HENRY COLLINS since childhood, they having attended boys' summer camp together, and he considered COLLINS a close personal friend. HISS remarked that he is interested in birds and that COLLINS is considered one of the top ten authorities on the subject of ornithology. HISS stated that COLLINS has often confided his personal problems and that he has often advised him on these problems. HISS denied ever having met at any time with any group at the home of HENRY COLLINS or any other place where Government information was discussed when those present had no right to the information.

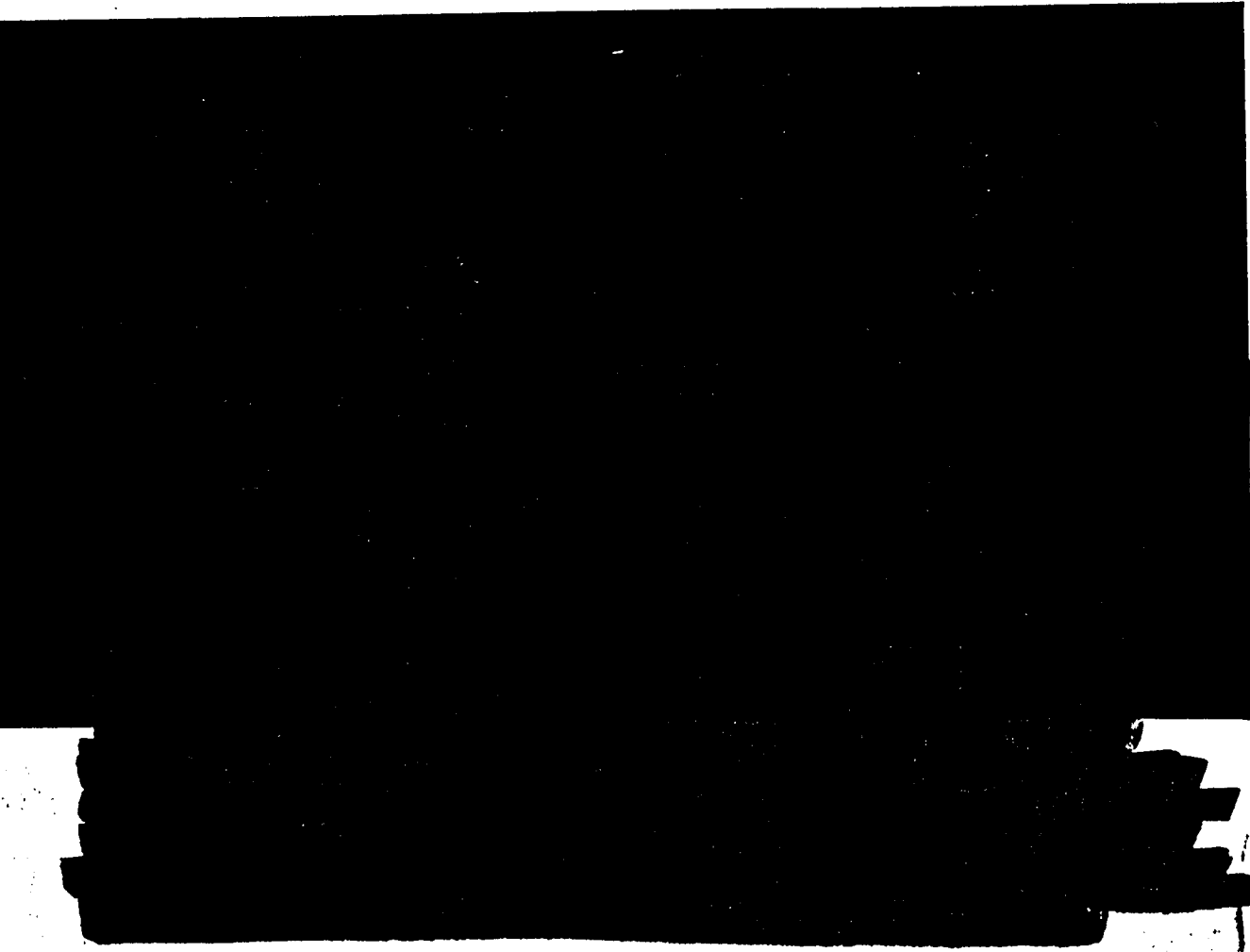
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*W.P.*  
NY 100-89851

*pd* Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was also interviewed on this date and related that HENRY HILL COLLINS is a personal friend of ALGER HISS and that they know him very well. However, she was only slightly acquainted with SUSAN B. ANTHONY, II, who was at that time married to COLLINS.

Reference is made to the information previously set forth concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his relations with HENRY HILL COLLINS wherein CHAMBERS advised that he had met RICHARD POST, a former Princeton classmate of COLLINS.



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[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on May 10, 1945, stated that after the death of HAROLD WARE in 1936 he recalled that a meeting had taken place and at that time a vote was taken in which JOHN ABT had been elected leader of the group. He recalled that there were about six men present at this meeting, among whom was HENRY COLLINS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that in 1931 he replaced CHARLES KRAMER as editor of the publication "New Masses," identified by the House Committee on Un-American

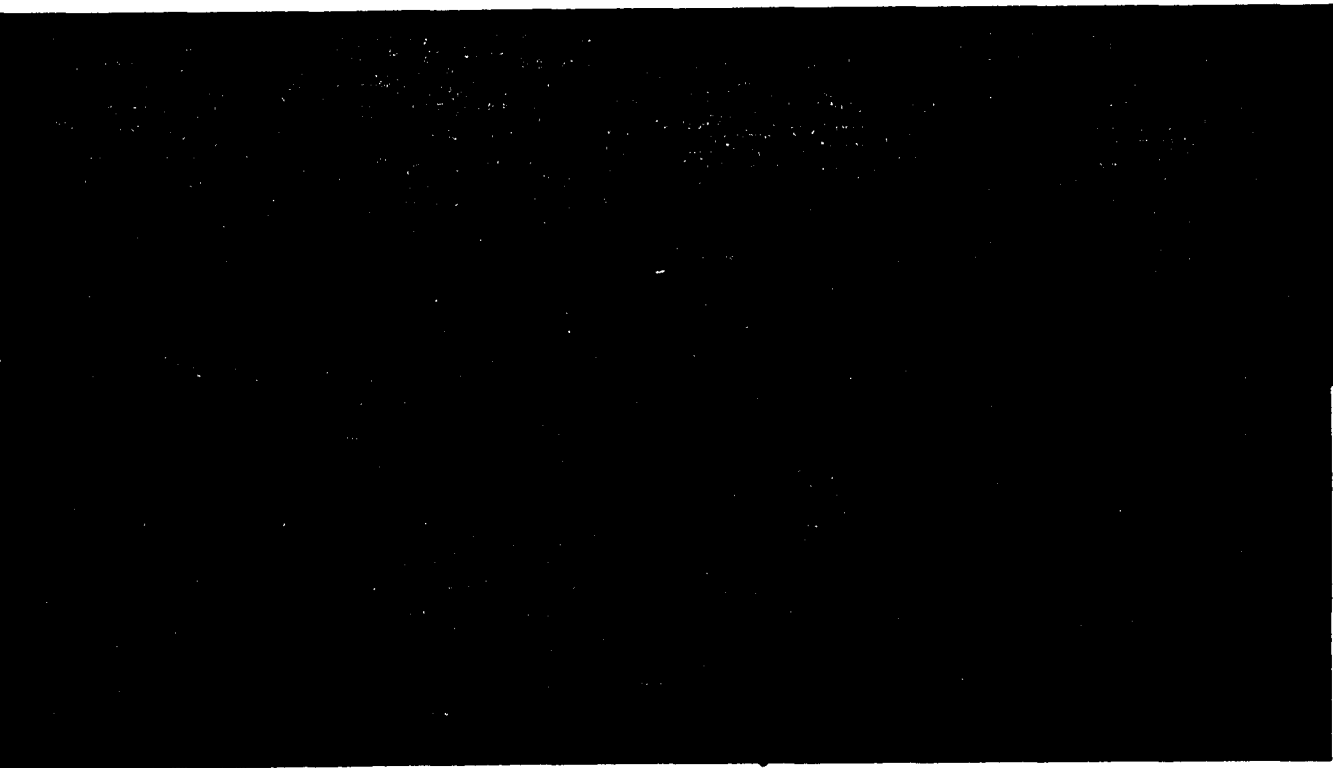
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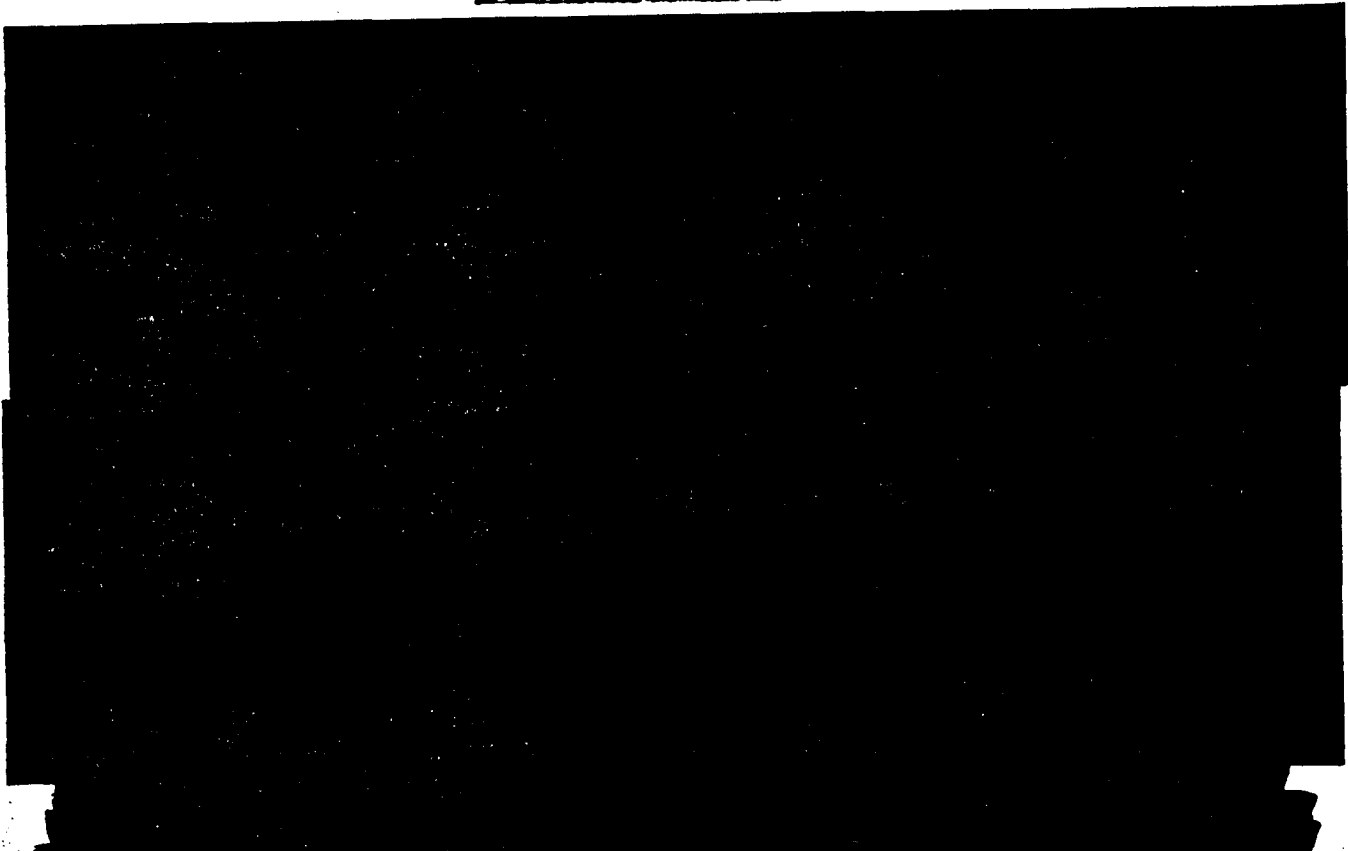
Activities as a Communist periodical nationally circulated as the journalistic voice of the Communist Party until it merged January 1949 with "Mainstream."



It will be noted that JOHN ABT, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN have been identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as all being members of the Harold Ware cell in Washington, D. C. during the middle 1930's, which group was engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union.

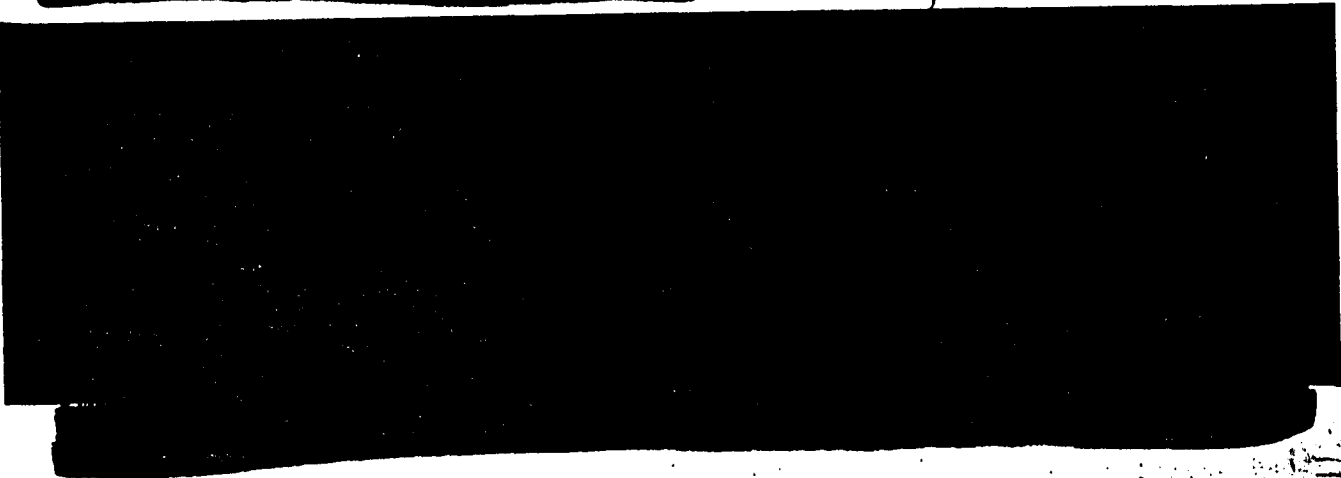
12/22/49

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE



Further, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has identified KRAMER as a member of the Harold Ware Group of espionage agents. This group included, according to CHAMBERS, both ALGER and DONALD HISS as well as HENRY HILL COLLINS.

It has been ascertained that the subject knew ALGER HISS while both were members of the Nye Committee.



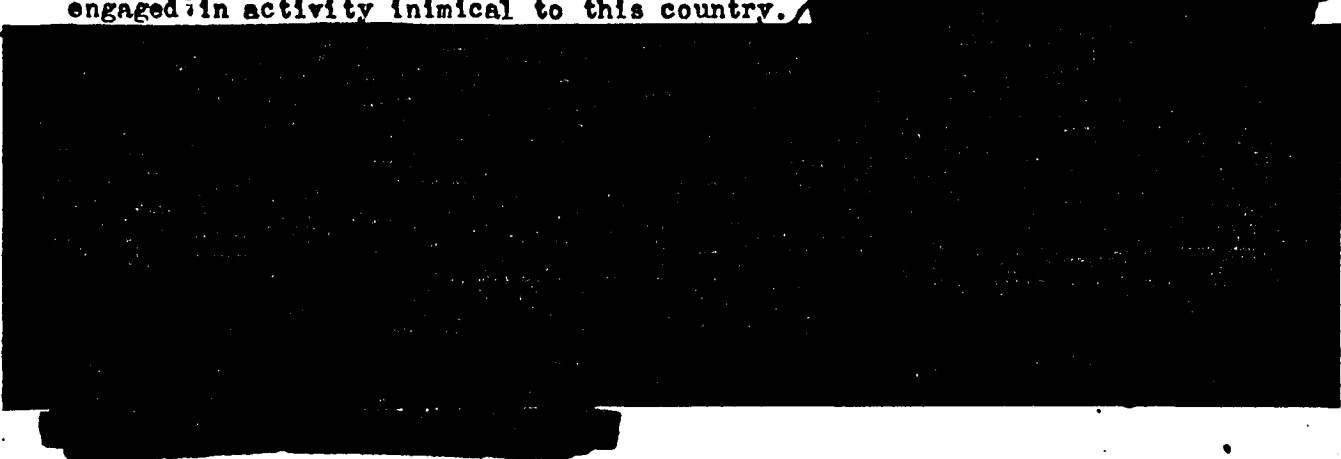
101-3411-66



12/22/49

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

On December 13, 1949, the writer was advised by Confidential Informant T-5, a reliable informant, that in a recent conversation LEE stated that she was firmly convinced that ALGER HISS was innocent of the charges for which he has recently been indicted and is now being tried. LEE indicated that she had worked with HISS and could not believe that he could ever have engaged in activity inimical to this country.



101-3411-66

LEADS

12/22/49

At Westminster, Maryland

Will display to JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS the picture of LIDIA LEE, enclosed by separate letter, and question him specifically about the possibility of her affiliation with the Harold Ware Group.

3-30-50

101-3411-124

ALGER HISS was also employed at that time on the Nye Committee and as late as 1936 subject gave him as a reference in connection with his application for a Government position.

6-6-55

140-8930-6

During the course of a previous investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Professor FREDERICK G. MILL, Columbia University, New York, New York, on April 1, 1949, stated that Professor SHOTWELL was a friend of ALGER HISS.

6/6/55

~~REDACTED~~

ALGER HISS was a former employee of the United States Department of State who was indicted on December 12, 1948 by a Special Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York on two counts of Perjury, first, that he falsely testified before the Special Grand Jury that he had not turned over Department of State documents to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, an admitted former member of the Communist Party, and, second, that he had not had any contact with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS subsequent to January 1, 1937.

On January 20, 1950, ALGER HISS was convicted on both counts of the indictment and, on January 28, 1950, was sentenced to five years imprisonment on each count, the sentence to run concurrently.

140-8930-6

10-8-54

He stated he was  
unable to recall many specific remarks of the employee, but  
does remember that he seemed to be sympathetic toward ALGER  
HISS.

140-6951-3

# Former High U. S. Official Named as Acting for Soviet Witness Is Ex-Red Courier

Washington Says  
Was Duped  
Clever Reds  
Meeting 'Spy'

By Sam Stavisky  
Post Reporter  
Sam W. Remington, boy-  
Government econom-  
used of feeding infor-  
to a Russian spy ring,  
ay traced his loyalty  
s to youthful zeal and  
patriotism.  
weary hours of testimony  
Senate investigating com-  
the 30-year-old Commerce  
described himself as some-  
a boob—despite his Phi-  
ppa key—who was duped  
Communist agents.

throughout the grueling  
questioning by a half dozen  
—even after his early  
had given away to found-  
the tall, reddish-haired  
Naval officer grimly pro-  
his innocence of wrong

Information Secret  
and again, Remington in-  
that the "secret" informa-  
is accused of giving in-  
h Bentley, self-admitted  
spy, was nothing more than  
material available to any  
ner.

Example, he once hastily  
copies of the Kiplinger  
before rushing off for an  
w with Miss Bentley, whom  
as "Helen Johnson," a re-  
for New York newspaper  
d writers. Other times, he  
ted facts and figures, al-  
ublished by the New York  
Newsweek and Time.  
etimes, Remington ex-  
he gave Miss Bentley  
of his own memos, or of  
pers—but all of this stuff  
bly information he man-  
Interviews—at most 10,  
to Remington, perhaps

## Their Names Figure in Ex-Red's Testimony



NATHAN WITT



ALGER HISS



LEE PRESSMAN

Named by witness as members of underground that sought to infiltrate United States Government  
20, according to  
took place in 1942-43, when he was  
a \$3200-a-year minor official with  
the War Production Board. Cur-  
rently, Remington is \$9975-a-year  
director of the Commerce Depart-  
ment's export programs staff. He  
presides over a committee which  
decides what goods can be sold to  
Russia.

"Important," Not "Classified"  
"I gave her important informa-  
tion," Remington declared over  
and over, "and never classified,  
confidential or secret informa-  
tion."

By "Important Information,"  
Remington said he meant informa-  
tion that showed what a really  
great job was being done by the  
War Production Board at a time  
when that agency was being  
charged by some critics as con-  
ducting its program on a "busi-  
ness-as-usual" policy.

"Isn't that the Communist line  
at that time?" queried Senator  
Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), com-  
mittee chairman.  
"Senators Truman and LaFol-  
lette were making similar charges,"  
Remington retorted. President Tru-  
man was then head of the Senate  
War Investigating Committee. Rob-  
ert M. LaFollette, Jr., was then  
Senator from Wisconsin.

Several Senators wanted to know  
why Remington failed to conduct  
See REMINGTON, Page 4, Col. 1

101-1185-A  
8/14/48  
WASH. Post

WASHINGTON POST  
Page 1  
Date

List Inc  
Nathan  
Alger H  
Lee Pre

By Ma  
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Charges th  
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The charges w  
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Among those  
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WHAKER C. CHAMBERS

# U. S. Officials Acting for Soviets, Ex-Red Courier

in Ex-Red's Testimony



ALGER HISS



LEE PRESSMAN

The Communist line queried Senator (R., Mich.), com- Truman and LaFolking similar charges," reported. President Tru- head of the Senate ting Committee. Rob- lette, Jr., was then Wisconsin. ators wanted to know on failed to conduct TON, Page 4, Col. 1



WHITAKER C. CHAMBERS

List Includes  
 Nathan Witt,  
 Alger Hiss, and  
 Lee Pressman

By Mary Spargo  
 Post Reporter

Charges that certain top policy making officials of the Roosevelt-Truman Administration were from a foreign agent of the Soviet Union, rocked Capitol Hill yesterday.

The charges were made by Whitaker Chambers, a former Communist, now associate editor of Time magazine, who testified that he was a former courier for the Communist underground network.

Among those officials Chambers named Alger Hiss, former State Department official who became secretary-general of the San Francisco conference at which the United Nations was launched. Hiss has denied the charges.

White Also Named  
 He named also Harry Dexter White, former Treasury official who was the chief author of the Bretton Woods monetary agreement under which the World Bank was established.

Chambers named as members of an underground ring with Alger Hiss.

Nathan Witt, who served successively as attorney and executive secretary for the National Labor Relations Board.

Donald Hiss, former State Department employe, and younger brother of Alger Hiss. He also denied the charges flatly.

Lee Pressman, formerly general counsel for WPA; now active in the third party candidacy of Henry Wallace. Pressman said last night he would issue a statement "at the proper time."

John Abt, former assistant general counsel for the

lawyer, and an important figure in the...  
 Also named by Elizabeth T. ...  
 Charles Kramer, former counsel for a Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee.  
 White worked with the group but was not actually in it, Chambers said.

"I am not a registered member of the Communist Party," he declared, "but he certainly was a fellow traveler so far within the fold that his not being a Communist would be a mistake on both sides."

The secret Russian agent who laid down the policies for the whole undercover ring to follow, Chambers said, is J. V. Peters, an alien who was a member of the Soviet government in Hungary after World War I. This Government arrested Peters in 1942, and tried to deport him. His no country would receive him. His present whereabouts is unknown, but his name has woven in and out of all exposes of communism for years.

Demand for Facts Rising  
 Peters is the author of "The Manual on Organization" for the Communist Party.

Hiss and White as well as others named by Chambers have now left the Government service.

The House committee will continue open hearings today with the testimony of N. Gregory Silvermaster, former Commerce Department employe; charged by Miss Bentley with being master of a spy ring here.

Chambers' charges, following right on the heels of similar, and in some cases the same charges made by Miss Bentley, prompted a rising demand on Capitol Hill and elsewhere for the Administration to disclose promptly to the American people all the facts concerning Soviet infiltration and espionage in this Government.

Chambers told the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he joined the Communist Party in 1924, served in its underground for many years, and finally in 1937 "at whatever risk to my life" decided to break away.

Two days after Hitler and Stalin signed their nonaggression pact on August 24, 1939, Chambers said, he decided this Government must have the information about the

See REDS, Page 3, Column 1



INVENTORY WORKSHEET

DATE March 1977

FILE NO: See References

RE: Alger Hiss

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO OF PGS		EXEMPTIONS USED OR TO WHOM REFERRED IDENTIFY STATUTE (b) (3)
			ACT	REL	
101-4750-A	2/20/52	WASH STAR	1	1	—
121-16715-7	4/8/49	WFO Report	10	6	N.P. (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D)
116-247402-4X3	9/8/51	Phoenix Report	6	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D)
101-3411-232	1/29/52	Philadelphia Letter	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
101-3411-233	1/29/52	Philadelphia Report	8	4	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
101-4053-2.1	11/16/50	WFO Report	45	7	N.P.
62-54463-6	11/4/50	memo Sizoo to Tolson	2	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
100-342922-2077	4/15/54	New York Teletype	1	1	—
65-58236-2209	5/23/55	New York Airtel w/enc/	—	—	Airtel (N.P.) Encl. (Public Space - Book)
100-372409-255	10/2/51	Denver Letter w/enc/s.	28	15	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
			101	37	

# Former Communist Says Hiss Attended Secret Cell Sessions

## Writer Tells Hearing Other Former U. S. Aides Also Were Members

By the Associated Press

Nathaniel Weyl, a free lance writer here, testified yesterday that in 1934 he had sat in meetings of a secret Communist cell with Alger Hiss, former State Department official.

Weyl told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that he, Hiss and other former Government employes were all members of a Communist cell organized by the late Harold Ware.

Hiss was convicted in 1949 of perjury for denying that he had supplied State Department documents to a prewar Communist espionage ring. He now is serving a prison sentence.

### Cell Set Up in 1934.

Weyl said he joined the Communist Party while a graduate student at Columbia University in the winter of 1932-3, and after finishing his studies there came to Washington to take a job with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Communist cell organized by Ware, he testified, was set up around the beginning of 1934. Weyl said that during the next six months he attended cell meetings at which Hiss, Lee Pressman, Charles Kramer, Henry Collins, John Abt, Nathan Witt and Victor Perlo were present at one time or another.

### Says Hiss Attended Meetings.

Asked how he knew Hiss then was a Communist, Weyl said he had seen him and sat with him at these cell meetings on more than two occasions, and only Communists were allowed to attend.

Weyl said that at the time he was a member of the cell it was engaged "purely in Marxist study." He said he never suspected then that these secret Communist organizations were "to be used for espionage purposes."

The witness testified that he made a complete break with the Communist Party on the day the Nazi-Soviet pact was announced in 1939, but he said he did not tell the FBI about the Communist cell to which he had belonged until about a month after the outbreak of the Korean war in June, 1950.



- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten signatures:* Berkington, Baumgardner

*File 101-4750*  
*5 A3B*

*101-4750-A*  
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- Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Compass \_\_\_\_\_

*59 MAR 13 1952*

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4-8-49

*Pls. in  
121-16715-7  
6-26-61  
[initials]*

stated he questioned [redacted]  
loyalty because of his professional association  
with LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITL, ALGER HISS, whose  
loyalty [redacted] also questioned. Investigation  
reflects [redacted] gave ALGER HISS and MILTON V.  
FREEMAN as references when asking admission to  
New York Bar. Thumbnail sketches on HISS

121-16715-7

Employee's application for admission to the New York Bar reflected that he listed ALGER HISS as a reference.

Concerning ALGER HISS, Washington T-1, a former member of the Communist Party and a former courier for the Communist Party Underground, advised that ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party Underground at least until 1937. This informant further stated that he had no reason to believe that ALGER HISS may have dropped out of the Communist Party and therefore could possibly still be a member of the Communist Party Underground.

Reliable informants of the Washington Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, have also advised that ALGER HISS was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and in 1933 was Chairman of the Research Committee of the International Juridical Association.

121-16715-7

Washington T-2, a former member of the Communist Party of established reliability who has furnished considerable information,

[REDACTED]

advised that HISS was involved in a Soviet Espionage Conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York City in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

BB-16715-7

also advised that he did not know of any association of the employee with  
ALGER HISS /

that he did not know VICTOR PERLO or of any association between ALGER  
HISS and [REDACTED] / further stated

He further informed that he knew  
of no close contact between [REDACTED] and ALGER HISS. [REDACTED]  
informed that the only association that he knew that ALGER HISS had with  
[REDACTED] was the same association that any superior would have in a  
Government office with one of his subordinates.

121-16715-7

However,  
[REDACTED] stated that he questioned [REDACTED] loyalty inasmuch as  
[REDACTED] was one of the lawyers who worked in the AAA along with a  
group consisting of LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, ALGER HISS, and FRANCIS  
M. X SHEA

121-16715-7

and knew of no association on [REDACTED] part with ALGER HISS other than the ordinary professional contact in the office since [REDACTED] worked under HISS.

and he knew of no close contact on the part of [REDACTED] with ALGER HISS other than the fact that they both worked in the same division of the Solicitor's Office and therefore had professional contact.

121-16715-7



9-8-51

based his  
conclusion that ██████ possessed Communist tendencies on the fact that  
██████ upheld the ALGER HISS case, claiming HISS had been persecuted;

116-247402-4X3

4

1-29-52

reported that on one occasion in 1950, the subject  
made a statement to the effect that CALVIN J. NICHOLS got his job on the  
Nye Committee through ALGER HISS.

101-3411-232

1/29/52

LEE

REP'T FORK. [redacted] told [redacted] after a second HISS trial in 1950, that  
87 [redacted] CALVIN J. NICHOLS, then a State Department employee,  
had obtained his job with the Nye Committee through  
ALGER HISS,

101-3411-233

1/29/52

By way of background, [REDACTED] advised that STEVE RAUSCHENBUSH, Secretary of the Committee, and ALGER BISS, his First Assistant, dominated the Committee intellectually and set the targets for the Committee's investigations.

101-3411-233

1/29/52

emphasized that his observation in this regard was purely his own opinion, based primarily upon subsequent disclosures that HISS was in a Soviet espionage apparatus, and that he had no evidence to support his opinion.

101-3411-233

1/29/52

advised that only once did LEE make any statement to him which might fit into that category. This was not long after the second HISS trial in 1950. ████████ had dropped by LEE's office in Washington. On that occasion LEE, in addition to expressing her amazement over HISS' involvement in Soviet espionage, said something to the effect "You just won't believe that after all the public furor over the HISS case, CALVIN NICHOLS, who got his job on the Nye Committee through HISS,

101-3411-293

11-16-50

CHAMBERS  
had saved the last handwritten memorandum which WHITE had given him for transmission to the Russians and later in 1948 he produced this memorandum for the use of his attorneys in connection with a civil suit brought against him by ALGER HISS.

101-4053-21

He instructed  
CHAMBERS to give fairly expensive Bokhara rugs to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN,  
HARRY DEXTER WHITE, ALGER HISS, and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, [REDACTED]

101-4053-21



101-4053-21

In order to carry out these

ADMINISTRATIVE

*Mr. J. Alger*

instructions, CHAMBERS drove with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the HISS car to WHITE's country place at Blueberry Hill, Fitzwilliam Depot, New Hampshire. The HISSes parked near the entrance to the lane of this country place, but CHAMBERS stated he believed WHITE might have gotten a glimpse of them as WHITE accompanied CHAMBERS part-way back to the car.

101-4053-21

CHAMBERS however, stated that although WHITE was a member of the espionage apparatus, he, CHAMBERS, never received Communist dues from him as he did from ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, and DONALD HISS.

101-4053-21

With regard to the four yellow-lined sheets of paper which CHAMBERS produced in Westminster, Maryland on November 27, 1948, during the pre-trial deposition of a civil suit growing out of his allegations against ALGER HISS, the FBI Laboratory determined these sheets to contain the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

101-4053-21

11-16-50

Page 20  
Inventory

In an effort to establish the trustworthiness of KRIVITSKY, BARMINE asked him to name some of the individuals who were working for the Soviet Military Intelligence in America. In response, KRIVITSKY named about ten persons including GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

101-4053-21

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *[Signature]*  
 FROM : J. A. SIZOO *[Signature]*  
 SUBJECT: JUDGE LEARNED HAND

DATE: November 2, 1950

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During the evening, according to [REDACTED] she made a comment to Judge Hand concerning the Alger Hiss case. He stated that he did not wish to discuss the case since it was on appeal. According to [REDACTED] she commented to the Judge that she thought it rather irregular that two Supreme Court Justices should have appeared during the Hiss trial. Judge Hand then made a comment that the two Supreme Court Justices did not appear at the second trial of Alger Hiss. The conclusion which [REDACTED] drew from the pointed comment, she stated, was that the two Justices in question would probably not disqualify themselves in connection with any appeal which might reach the Supreme Court.

[REDACTED] also advised that Judge and Mrs. Hand are very close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burling, of Washington. Mr. Burling is a member of the law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, O'Brian and Shorb, in which firm Donald Hiss is employed. She commented that Donald Hiss spent last summer at the Burling summer home at Cornish, New Hampshire. During the dinner party mentioned above Mrs. Burling made several references to "poor Donald" whom she stated was completely impoverished, having spent all of his savings in the assistance of the defense of Alger Hiss. According to [REDACTED] the comment was also made that the law firm mentioned above contributed a very substantial sum toward the defense of Alger Hiss. She also indicated that Henry Julian Madleigh a prominent figure in the Alger Hiss case, is a nephew of Mrs. Hand.

COPIES DESTROYED

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INDEXED - 50

162-54463-6

JAS:DSS

JAN 2 1951

*I called & read this to SAC Shultz*

EX-113

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 15 1951  
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM NEW YORK 11 15 335 P  
DIRECTOR URGENT

ATTN. MR. CARL HENNRICH.

CORBY CASE, ISR. JAMES BRUCE, DIRECTOR NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS, INC, TWO SIX ZERO MADISON AVE, NY, INTERVIEWED ON ANOTHER MATTER ON EVENING APR FOURTEEN, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO. BRUCE SERVED AS US AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, WAS ONE OF ORGANIZERS OF THE MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AND PERSONAL FRIEND OF ATTORNEY

GENERAL. BRUCE STATED THAT HE LEARNED FROM PRESTON DAVIE, A RETIRED LAWYER IN NY, THAT FOLLOWING THE DEFECTION OF IGOR GOUZENKO ALL DETAILS OF THE ESPIONAGE APPARATUS IN CANADA WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE US STATE DEPT BY THE CANADIAN FOREIGN OFFICE, THAT LISTED AMONG AMERICANS ACTIVE IN THIS APPARATUS WERE ALGER HISS AND DR. KLAUS FUCHS, THAT UNIDENTIFIED OFFICIALS IN THE US STATE DEPT IN ORDER TO PREVENT EXPOSURE OF HISS AS SOVIET AGENT RETURNED CANADIAN REPORT TO CANADIAN FOREIGN OFFICE WITH REQUEST THAT ALL NAMES OF PERSONS IN US BE DELETED AND THAT AFTER REVISION COMPLETED THE REPORT BE RETURNED TO THE US GOVT. THE CANADIANS ALLEGEDLY COMPLIED WITH THIS REQUEST WITH THE RESULT THAT THE EXPOSURE OF HISS AND FUCHS WAS DELAYED FOR SEVERAL YEARS. STATE DEPT OFFICIALS REQUESTING THIS REVISION HAD NO DESIRE TO REVEAL FUCHS BUT FOUND IT NECESSARY TO DO SO IN ORDER TO PREVENT REVELATION OF HISS PARTICIPATION IN APPARATUS. NY WILL LOCATE AND INTERVIEW DAVIE RE: HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ABOVE. NY INDICES NEGATIVE OF ANY PERTINENT DEROGATORY INFO ON DAVIE.

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EX-129 INDEXED  
100-342979-207  
13 APR 26 1951

*Buccan file contains pertinent info - do report to us via Carter*  
KELLY  
END  
NY R 11 WA IS 65 1.018

Mr. Belmont  
CO. MR. BELMONT  
220 SUPERVISOR  
DOZ. INTELL. DIVISION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

March 17, 1951

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Please excuse this belated reply to your letter of inquiry. I understand from Dorothy that she has already sent you the material which you requested.

In regard to Dean Acheson he was a member of the special cell of the Communist Party which operated out of an old violin studio at 1533 Conn. Avenue in Washington, D. C. The special courier sent later was Henry Ware, a son of Koster, floor. This cell was composed of such people as John [REDACTED], Le [REDACTED] Trössman, Algor [REDACTED], Nathan [REDACTED] and was one of the first cells organized in the nation's capital.

I have just returned from a tour of Minnesota and have laid the ground work for a powerful campaign for some time later in the year. We are now on two radio stations, KJSK out of Columbus, Nebraska and KJCK out of Junction City, Kansas. I am happy to report that through our efforts there already we have defeated the P.E.P.C. bill in Nebraska. I am sorry that the bill was passed in Colorado, but I believe that we have had a real victory in the fact that we have taken all the teeth out of the bill; and no bill that has now been made into law in our state is absolutely worthless. Even in it is a clause forbidding them to interfere with private employers. This puts the enemy in a bad position where he cannot ask very easily for a new bill and with one on his hands that is worthless, he will be left right out on a limb.

Hoping that everything is going well out your way and looking forward to hearing from you again in the near future, I remain

Sincerely yours, for Christ in America,

[REDACTED]

RG:vmh



OUR FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM: LIMITED OR UNLIMITED?

An address by Matt Oatis, of Pittsburgh, former FBI undercover Agent in the Communist Party, delivered at the 5th National Convention of the 106th Infantry Division Ass'n. at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. on Saturday, July 28, 1951, at 2:00 PM.

The great controversy in America today is over our fight against Communism (Marxian Socialism) on (Asiatic and European) battlefields abroad. The issue that has split the country (our Republic) is over appeasement on the battlefields (to Krenlin or Bolshevik Communism). In other words, whether or not to have fought a limited or unlimited war in Korea. The bitter fact is that the 80,000 (79,139) casualties in President Truman's so-called police action have been so high because the Administration sought to fight a limited war against Communism in Korea. (This is the Truman ball which he passed to U.S. and now called "UN War against Soviet aggression" at the expense, in the main, of our American boys and dollars of the taxpayers of our Republic (is the original conspiracy to bankrupt the USA). It ignored the strategy of General MacArthur which would have destroyed the enemy's source of supply, ended the policy of giving the enemy sanctuary and also have ended the unusual military policy of fight - but do not win.

The foreign policy "great debate" has, of course, overshadowed the Communist issue at home, for after all, the casualty lists are coming from fighting on foreign (Asiatic) soil rather than at home. Nevertheless, America itself is in danger if we fail to make an unlimited fight against Communism at home.

But let's get down to cases.

William Oatis, an American correspondent, was sent to a Czech jail after a star chamber trial in which legitimate news reporting was (used by the Reds as) evidence against him. But today in Washington the Soviet's news agency, Tass, has correspondents (who are not the Soviet Secret Police) flashing press cards that let them go where they please. The State Department, under Dean Acheson, issues permits for Tass correspondents who want to come here and even intercedes at Congressional press galleries to let the Tass boys in. The State Department has given, through Ambassador Ellison O. Briggs, a note to the Czech Foreign Office insisting that Oatis be immediately freed. This request was turned down. (What else have we done? And why didn't the "bright boys" of the Administration make vehement demands? It was Teddy Roosevelt who said, "Speak softly, but carry a big stick." Get the weak-kneed and Soviet appeasers out of government.)

WEAPONS, COMPREHENSIVE

Therefore, I say that we should put an end to the (Soviet) Tass news agency in Washington or anywhere in the United States. Tass newsmen may be called foreign correspondents, but actually they are Soviet agents with typewriters.

I have had experience with Tass Soviet agents when I was posing as a Communist for the FBI. During and after World War II the Tass representatives came right here to Pittsburgh to sit in on Communist Party strategy meetings. Their real assignment was to channel the Party Line into Pittsburgh industries and into Pittsburgh mass organizations and further to gather information on Pittsburgh industries and the progress made by Communist Agents in this strategic area.

One of Pittsburgh's representatives for Tass then and even today is one Calvin Brook, who I named as a Communist Party member when I testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Brooks, still editor of the Communist controlled Slovak newspaper, Liberty Morning, printed at 1915 East Street, Pittsburgh, is an American citizen working for the Tass agency. In effect Calvin Brook is a naturalized citizen acting as correspondent for Tass. And there is Calvin Brook from Tass, he's from Czechoslovakia, where William Oatis was jailed. This represents the ridiculous situation of William Oatis being jailed in a Communist country for practicing freedom of the press, while Calvin Brook and his Tass associates (Tass espionage agents) are running free in America.

I say, send the Tass boys back home (to Moscow). They should be booted out, not because they are hostile newsmen, but because they are Soviet (espionage) agents. And Calvin Brook and the rest of his ilk should be denaturalized and deported.

Now let me take up a matter about the United States' own propaganda agency - the Voice of America. I would like to ask a question. Just how many people do you know who have ever heard a Voice of America broadcast? I never have. Of course, the broadcasts are in foreign languages and the average American wouldn't understand a broadcast if he heard one. Why not have English Voice of America broadcasts over American networks and also have English transcripts given out as newspaper releases, (or broadcast to the American people in the original English script or literally translated by security-investigated translators of the original broadcasts). Then we can really find out if any subversive material or the like is creeping into Voice of America scripts. The Voice of America is one of the most controversial but least known about projects today. Now is the time for the American taxpayers to judge for themselves the propaganda they are paying for.

Getting back to the newspaper profession, there's one of its most famous members, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who writes the syndicated column, "My Day". Now, of course, Mrs. Roosevelt doesn't hold a Tass press card, but I'll grant you that some of her columns make the Tass boys smile. As late as June 26th this year Mrs. Roosevelt in her column had this to say with reference to the top Communist Party leaders convicted of conspiracy and whose convictions were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in this June 26 (1951) column, said: "If people are going to be arrested every time they meet together to discuss how they will organize the overthrow of the United States government but before they have actually taken any action towards that end, then the Communist Party is going to go completely underground and it will be harder for proper government authorities to watch them."

In effect Mrs. Roosevelt says don't take any action until disaster actually strikes (and she has never recognized that there is a criminal conspiracy. Her socialistic collaborations and cooperations are well known). If this police was applied to local governments, then police officials could only solve - not prevent, crime - firemen could only fight actual fire - not work for fire prevention. She says in effect we should not arm for defense until the Communist hordes sweep over America - yes, arm and defend when it is, as Mrs. Roosevelt knows only too well - too late. Mrs. Roosevelt in that same June 26 column says, "talk will do little harm."

But the Communist Party meetings are not debating societies. They are board meetings for Communism, Inc. The Kefauver Committee exposed the organized crime conspiracy of the mobsters who plan crimes on American citizens. But according to Mrs. Roosevelt it is perfectly proper for the Communist Party's International mobsters to organize the greatest crime cartel of all times - the International Communist Conspiracy.

It is a sad state of affairs when prominent and influential persons like Mrs. Roosevelt, in a misguided sense of liberalism, believe we can wage a limited fight against Communism and win. Everybody knows of Mrs. Roosevelt's association with Joseph P. Lash, one of the leaders of the American Youth Congress which in the late 30's and early 40's was controlled by the Young Communist League. This Joseph P. Lash was often a visitor at the White House as a guest of Mrs. Roosevelt. Recently, this same Joseph P. Lash showed up at Hyde Park as editor of a book of letters by Franklin D. Roosevelt. ("F.D.R. - His Personal Letters", edited by Elliott Roosevelt, assisted by Joseph P. Lash. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce).

Well, when I was an FBI undercover agent in the Communist Party here, I learned first hand that the Young Communist League's major assignment was to gain White House favor. (Joe Lash) is just that and Eleanor helped him, thereby aiding and abetting the criminal conspiracy. COMMIES IN THEIR OWN INVASION OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Another prominent person who thought it perfectly proper to play football with the Pinkos (Reds) was Congressman George O. Cadovshi of Detroit, who several years ago permitted the use of his franking privilege to the American Slav Congress, a notorious Communist front organization, for the mailing out of some Communist inspired propaganda. I know about this because I participated. as an officer of this organization, in sending out some of these frank free envelopes -- I also threw many of them into the Allegheny River.

Another personal incident involving a Congressman occurred several years ago in Chicago where I attended a conference staged by the Communist Party through use of its funds. The keynote speaker at this conference was Illinois Congressman Adolph J. Sabath who in today's talk of Congressmen, Congressman Sabath opened his address to this august body with these remarks: "If I thought there was one Communist in this audience I would not be here addressing this conference." The

audience looked at one another and tittered at this introduction because among the nearly 400 Communists and fellow travelers who made up the conference was present one Gerhardt Eisler and dozens of other well known Comdis agents. I was present as a delegate, sent there by the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania. But where this limited fight against Communism really hurts is to see money from American taxpayers going to support our so-called allies who send goods to the Communists.

I refer to the disclosure two weeks ago by Maryland's Senator Herbert O'Connor who is chairman of the Senate sub-committee investigating trade with the Reds. Senator O'Connor told of things learned by a sub-committee investigator, Kenneth R. Hansen, who recently returned from a six-weeks trip to Hong Kong, Japan, Macao, Formosa, Korea and the Philippines.

Now listen to this: Britain and other allies -- and the word allies seems somewhat strange in view of what's going on -- are continuing to send large shipments of war materials to the Communists, especially the Chinese Reds and the North Koreans. This, Senator O'Connor further disclosed, is still going on despite the United Nations embargo adopted last May 18. In other words Britain and these so-called allies are thumbing their noses at the curb since there has been only a slight stoppage of shipments of strategic and restricted materials to the Chinese Reds and North Koreans.

In other words, the American taxpayers are being soaked to help (are having their tax money confiscated to pay) pay for Marshall Plan aid that helps (to help those Socialist) countries who in turn deal with the enemy.

I say we should cut off all economic aid to any country that is helping our enemies.

The dangers of the Chinese Reds is not new to me. During my assignment of going as a Communist Party leader here I was personally associated with Steve Nelson, then Western Pennsylvania Communist Party organizer, who is actually a Soviet trained (Stalinist) agent and (Soviet) atom bomb spy. Nelson, currently facing sedition charges in Pennsylvania, once told me: "We should take all the help from the cashiers over here for our new government in China and this will hasten the day of revolution in the United States."

I have just returned from a speaking tour of 32 American cities and the question most frequently asked me was, "Do you think we will be at war with the Soviet Union this year or next year?" My answer to that is "NO", that is to say we won't have an actual shooting war with the Soviet Union in '51 or '52.

In my opinion Russia can't fight a major war now because she hasn't fully recovered from World War II, she has enemy countries on her north and south and she also has potential counter-revolutionaries of more than twenty million persons held in Soviet slave and concentration camps in Russia and her satellite countries. Also, Russia hasn't caught up with America in production of the atom bomb (so far as is known). We can best guarantee against the likelihood of a shooting war with Russia if we put forth an unlimited effort to rebuild our military defenses and by waging an unlimited fight to rid America of the Communist (Moscow-type of Socialist) threat at home. This includes seeking wicky-wacky, double-talking handkerchief waving officials in Washington.

I would like to quote a recent statement by one of these kind of officials, no less than Dean Acheson himself. Referring to the Korean war, Mr. Acheson recently said: "Korea's significance is not the final crusade. It is not finally making valid the idea of collective security. It is important, perhaps, for the inverse reason that in Korea we prevented the invalidation of collective security."

Now what kind of double talk is that? Mr. Acheson's only clear statement so far seems to be: "I will not turn my back on Alger Hiss."

In my opinion, Mr. Acheson should resign. He is nothing but a member of the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam apologists (apologist gang) who believe in a limited fight against Communism. A limited fight which gave us the Korean War with its 60,000 casualties.

Appeasement at Yalta (the Roosevelt-Hiss deal at Yalta) gave us the Korean war with its resultant casualties and we must stand firm for a just and honorable peace and with no further compromise. This is our only sure guarantee against the Koreans of tomorrow.

In conclusion, I reiterate: The policy of a limited fight against Communism either abroad or at home will limit (endanger) the security of the United States - ~~(see no action since November 1953 when F. D. Roosevelt set over the recognition of the U. S. S. R. on the people of the Republic of the U. S. A.)~~ the bulwark of freedom in the world today.

If we are to remain free -- our fight against Communism (Red Fascist Socialism) must be unlimited.

For the Publicity Committee:

[REDACTED]

100-372409-255

18 August 1951

Mr. Matthew Cvetic  
William Penn Hotel  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Matt:

I am enclosing herewith all that I have regarding the statement publicly and in writing that the Dean was a member of the Communist Party and he, Goff, left the party October 9, 1939. Goff's testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities is in the hearings regarding Eugene Dennis, April 9, 1947, pages 11 and 12, Report No. 271; American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, pages 14 and 15; and Report No. 1311, CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, page 102. Goff's party name was John Kats and he was in and around Milwaukee at that time. Some have told me that they could not believe that he would be in position to know that the Dean was a member of the party at the time Goff left it.

The enclosed photostatic letter of Goff's addressed to me gives the statement regarding the Dean in writing and he made the statement publicly here at the First Church of the Nazarene, on February 18, 1951. I have no affidavit. I will endeavor to get one but it will take some time because Goff is away doing some speaking and also getting some rest, as his wife wrote me the other day that he was almost faced with a nervous breakdown. It would be advisable to check on this and do some inquiring the next time you get to Washington and, as a matter of fact, the FBI should know something about this if you can get it out of them, and you might be able to, I hope, or if they would make the file available to you and such information appears therein you might, if you feel that you can without divulging the source, unload on the Dean.

I have been advised against using Goff's material until he puts it in a little better shape but it might be interesting, having the date he left the party, to find out just what the Dean was doing at that time which may throw some light on the matter.

As I used to live in Pittsburgh and also lived in Philadelphia, I am very much interested in Pennsylvania politics, and being a key state it does, as you say, have a lot to do with the trend as you have outlined.

I, too, would like to know who in hell invited the Soviet Union to the meeting regarding the Japanese Peace Treaty in San Francisco and I would also like to know why the people of our Republic don't rise up and insist on getting out of U. N. and other world groups. Representative Wood of Idaho introduced, on August 8, a bill to do just that. Truman ordered my member of Congress who wants to cut American contributions to foreign organizations to back up his position by introducing a bill to rescind and revoke American membership in the organization.

Mr. Matthew Cvetic ,

-2-

18 August 1951

The House has cut 3.6 million dollars from Truman's request for more than 3.5 million dollars as America's dues for membership in global organizations. Representative Wood promptly accepted the President's challenge to put a bill into the legislative hopper. I am writing Representative Wood for several copies of his bill and will send you one when I get them.

Also, I wonder why the people of the country don't protest about the dastardly Korea meetings with the Red Chinese regarding a cease fire, as I believe this is the first time in history that a cease fire truce was ever called with the fighting continuing. Also, what good is having a neutral strip across the Korean Peninsula? The Red Chinese can't be trusted anymore than the Russians, and there would still be a cold war as the Red Chinese will start moving anytime they wanted to and we would have to protect that strip. Whatever agreement is made, they won't live up to it. They never have before and the Stalinites have, as far as I know, violated every treaty or agreement they ever made, as you know.

Enclosed herewith is a speech by Paul W. Shafer, a member of the House of Representatives, which he made June 6, 1951, entitled "Acheson Qualifies United States for Ananias Club - He Should Resign."

In the Washington Times-Herald July 7, 1951, there was an account of two red underground cells of U. S. aides based in Washington. The members were federal employees whose identities have been kept closely guarded from regular party members and their officials. These two red cells were exposed by Mary Stalcup Markward, 29, who served for more than six years as an undercover agent for the FBI in the ranks of Washington Marxists. At the same time she exposed a third secret cell composed of workers at the Naval Gun Factory organized during War II and which remained active until shortly after the end of the conflict. This unit was designated as W-37 on Communist Party rolls. She named the following as being members of the Communist Party.

Mr. Mrs. William Roach, alleged purchaser of Ford car once owned by Alger Hiss.

His wife, Addie Roach.

Martin Phancey, named as a possible Communist and retiring executive secretary who was given a party in May 1943 to mark his departure for Army Service.

Mrs. Markward identified for the committee a list of some 76 names of Communists or former Communists of Washington, some of whom had been transferred from there while others had dropped their membership in the party.

As you say, the State Department is still double crossing right and left and so few raise a voice about it. The State Department simply approaching that they had to invite the Russians to San Francisco is ridiculous because they didn't have to invite them, and you will remember that Roosevelt at Yalta brought in the Russians when the Japs were licked so that they could be included in the Jap Peace signing and now, six years later, the Jap Peace Treaty.

I have noted with great interest the St. Peters College letter of Aug. 10 and the Military District Headquarters letter and return them herewith.



26 March 1951

[REDACTED]

Thanks for your letter of March 17, and I note that "Dean Acheson was a member of the special cell of the Communist Party which operated out of an old violin studio at 1503 Conn. Avenue in Washington, D. C." and that "the special courier sent later was Henry Hart, a son of Mother Floor. This cell was composed of such people as John Abt, Lee Crossman, Alver Niss, Nathan Pitt and was one of the first cells organized in the nation's capitol."

This, I believe, was in 1931, and from what you say I assume that Acheson was a member of this cell at that time. Do you know how long he remained, as I believe you said when you were here that he was a member of such a cell as late as 1939?

In regard to the FI<sup>2</sup> bill that was passed by the 35th General Assembly, I note it had no teeth in it and as it stands is absolutely worthless, including a clause forbidding interference with private employers. However, I am inclined to believe that this bill will be used by the FI<sup>2</sup>ers as an entering wedge during the 39th General Assembly which, of course, remains to be seen.

I have tried to get WJZ and will try to get KJCK of Junction City, Kansas, but as they are probably low powered stations it may not be possible to get them here at the time of day these broadcasts are on as there are too many stations operating at that time.

I just received a new booklet by Alert's editor, Edward H. Gibbons, entitled "Its Your Move." I received several and if you haven't one, I will be glad to send some to you, because he covers the subject of what to do to wreck Stalin's racket.

I think the book is very good and that some concerted effort should be made to wreck this conspiracy instead of a lot of people doing a lot of individual work and not getting anywhere to speak of. If all those people of the country who are combatting this conspiracy could be joined together to establish groups in every principal community in our Republic, it might get somewhere, if sufficient funds were contributed to accomplish the plan outlined by Gibbons.

Yours sincerely,

cc: Acheson  
WFO

**Matthew Cvetic**  
WILLIAM PENN HOTEL  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

August 16, 1951



Thanks for the information on Alger et al.

How about sending me everything you have on the Dean. As I recall you had a certain affidavit which if substantiated could really upset the appocart.

The last two weeks have convinced me that the Truman Corp. is up to its old tricks - the same ones that were used by F.D.R.

Truman to gather the regular Dewie vote  
Eleanor to gather in the Corries and the Pinkos  
And the West Coast Boy to gather in the ADA with  
its phony liberals, progressives and  
fuzzy brained experts.

But in Pennsylvania they are through. The Democrats are calling each other everything but gentlemen and the labor movement has finally (after 16 years) severed its connections officially with the Democratic Party. And the best straw in the wind is that Judge Michael Himmanno running independently snored under the Democratic opposition in the State in the fight for State Supreme Court. This has the Trummites scared to hell.

With regard to the Dean, I may be in a position to do some inquiring in D.C. next week when I speak there and if I have enough on him I may unload on him when in Washington.

One question I would liked answered is - who in the hell invited the Soviet Union to the meeting with the Japanese in San Francisco. The State Department announced that they had to invite them. We are still being doublecrossed right and left by the State Dept. and few if any raise a voice about it. Its enough to make one sick in the stomach.

If you are interested in keeping up with the news...



March 1, 1951

[REDACTED]

I enjoyed your talk at the Church of the Nazarenes two Sundays ago and meant to write you to that effect before this.

Would you please send me a dozen or so copies of the folder that was handed out at this meeting which was entitled "The Red Plot".

I believe you said that Dean Gooderham Acheson was member of the Communist Spy Ring cell in Washington in 1939 before you left the Party. I assume that was the same cell of which Alger Hiss, John Abt, Lee Pressman, and possibly others were members. This same cell was no doubt one of the highest ranking cells of the Stalintern in our country.

I believe you mentioned to me a man by the name of Dick Brown who knows a lot about the Quaker activity in these parts. I cannot locate this man here and wondered if you could give me some more information in regard to him.

Looking forward to seeing you soon, I am,

Yours sincerely,

cc: Dick Brown file

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

July 1951 14 July 1951

Honorable Joseph McCarthy  
Room 754, Senate Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senators:

Regarding Dean Acheson, I enclose herewith a photocopy of a letter which Senator Tenny of the California Legislature suggests that I send to you as well as to Senators Knowland, Nixon, Dirksen, and Representative Don Jackson of California. I am not using this letter in any other way except sending it to you and the other members of Congress as well as Senator Tenny, as use of it would bring me under the general principle of libel as publishing of this statement is not privileged.

I realize, of course, that it is my duty to call this statement, as outlined in the second paragraph, to the attention of the proper parties. A copy is also going to Representative John Wood, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee. This statement was made by Mr. Coff in a talk he made on February 18, 1951, in First Church of Nazarene, Colorado Springs, to a packed house.

You know that Kenneth Coff has appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and are, no doubt, familiar with his general testimony. Senator Tenny writes me, "While I have always thought that Acheson was a Fabian Socialist, I had no information on which to base the belief that he was actually a Communist Party member. If Coff's statement is true (and it can be proved) it is, indeed, a most important revelation. It would account for many things and explain Alger Hiss as nothing heretofore has done."

Kenneth Coff is in California now and I have asked Mr. Coff's wife to contact him and have him see Senator Tenny, either at his Los Angeles address or in Sacramento, and if this happens it may be that Senator Tenny will have one of the committees on which he serves take Coff's statement. I hope this happens. Then it will be privileged and anyone can use it.

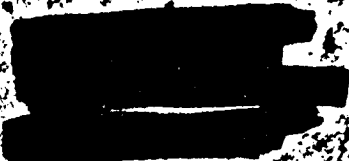
Coff, as you know, was a Comrade for three or four years up until the time he left the Party in 1939.

I have not deleted my name to whom Coff's letter of April 16 was addressed and know you will handle it properly, as I have no desire to get any undue publicity in this matter.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

26 March 1951



Thanks for your letter of March 17, and I note that "Dean Johnson was a member of the special cell of the Communist Party which operated out of an old violin studio at 1503 Conn. Avenue in Washington, D. C." and that "The special courier sent later was Henry Saxe, a son of Mother Jones. This cell was composed of such people as John Abt, Leo Fuchsman, Almer Hiss, Nathan Witt and was one of the first cells organized in the nation's capital."

This, I believe, was in 1931, and from what you say I assume that Johnson was a member of this cell at that time. Do you know how long he remained, as I believe you said when you were here that he was a member of such a cell as late as 1939?

In regard to the P. C. bill that was passed by the 76th General Assembly, I note it had no teeth in it and as it stands is absolutely worthless. It having a clause forbidding interference with private employers. However, I am inclined to believe that this bill will be used by the P. C. Party as an entering wedge during the 77th General Assembly which, of course, remains to be seen.

I have tried to get WJL and will try to get WJL of Junction City, Kansas, but as they are probably low powered stations it may not be possible to get them up at the time of day these stations are on the air. WJL stations operating at this time.

*James Acheson's testimony before Soviet recognition in 1934*

"4"  
23 Jan. 1943

Lean Gooderham Acheson.

I just can't understand the confirmation of this man as Secretary of State. Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee I think he lied like a communist. He spoke up for both of the Miss boys and the Committee took it when both of them are 'suspect' and Alger is under indictment by the NY Federal Grand Jury. He smeared Berle saying, "Mr. Adolf Berle . . . Mr. Berle's memory has gone badly astray."

As Acting Secretary of State Acheson approved a \$20 million credit to Soviet Poland when his (Acheson's) law firm was serving as counsel to that country's Supply Mission and then said that he was later responsible for suspending the loan but it is not stated how much Soviet Poland got. The law firm's fee was \$50,175.

Between 1939 and 1942 he admitted that he had first been hopeful of friendly relations with a wartime ally, but had watched the deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations with growing concern, and had been among the first officials to sound the alarm. After a closed session of the Committee Chairman Connally released this excerpt: "It is my view that Communism as a doctrine is economically fatal to free society and to human rights and fundamental freedoms. Communism as an aggressive factor in world conquest is fatal to independent governments and to free peoples."

Then the committee confirmed unanimously. To me the above statement is just plain nonsense because since about 1919 or 1920 and even before that it was known what plans the red fascists had for the world and for Acheson to make such an assinine statement to fool

Page 2 (Acheson).

[REDACTED]

the Committee and Congress and the American people. To me the statement is one which could have been made by any red fascist, fellow-traveller, or 'cultural pet' of ~~the~~/ ~~the~~/ theirs and the 'sinister cult' behind the scenes.

Anyone who felt that there was any chance of doing business with the Kremlin before or after 1939 is, to me, Un-American and not to be trusted in or out of Government. I wonder what the 'Daily Worker' has to say about the confirmation of Acheson—also the press of the 'Sinister cult'. And the World Government promoters. It is ominous that Connally did not summon before it some witnesses like Arthur and Bliss and others. If they did it must have been a closed session. Upton Close or, rather, Fulton Lewis, on Jan. 7th broadcast exposed Acheson to some extent. I have transcript of same at home. Lewis also exposed Frank A. ~~X~~ Graham recently (this week). It may be that Lewis' Jan. 7th Broadcast was on Drew Pearson but I think part was on Acheson.

Sincerely,

I.S.— That we now have an Illinois nigger as Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments is astounding to me but, after all, is no less that could be expected. Leftist Rep. (or is he Senator?) Paul Douglas has a nigger secretary with him. I wonder if he will play along with Vito et al? I hope the Kick-back matter exposes other congressmen (bout 100) unless the move to have the FBI drop the whole matter occurs. Do you really feel that Wood will be able to do a job? And will he have enough support?

[REDACTED]



26 March 1951

[REDACTED]

Thanks for your letter of March 17, and I note that "Dean Acheson was a member of the special cell of the Communist Party which operated out of an old violin studio at 1503 Conn. Avenue in Washington, D. C." and that "The special courier sent later was Henry Ware, a son of Mother Bloor. This cell was composed of such people as John Abt, Lee Pressman, Alger Hiss, Nathan Witt and was one of the first cells organized in the nation's capitol."

This, I believe, was in 1934, and from what you say I assume that Acheson was a member of this cell at that time. Do you know how long he remained, as I believe you said when you were here that he was a member of such a cell as late as 1939?

In regard to the FEPC bill that was passed by the 38th General Assembly, I note it had no teeth in it and as it stands is absolutely worthless, including a clause forbidding interference with private employers. However, I am inclined to believe that this bill will be used by the FEPCers as an entering wedge during the 39th General Assembly which, of course, remains to be seen.

I have tried to get KJSE and will try to get KJCK of Junction City, Kansas, but as they are probably low powered stations it may not be possible to get them here at the time of day these broadcasts are on as there are too many stations operating at that time.

I just received a new booklet by Alert's editor, Edward M. Gibbons, entitled "It's Your Move." I received several and if you haven't one, I will be glad to send some to you, because he covers the subject of what to do to wreck Stalin's racket.

I think the book is very good and that some concerted effort should be made to wreck this conspiracy instead of a lot of people doing a lot of individual work and not getting anywhere to speak of. If all those people of the country who are combatting this conspiracy could be joined together to establish groups in every principal community in our Republic, it might get somewhere, if sufficient funds were contributed to accomplish the plan outlined by Gibbons.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. Acheson  
FEPC

DATE March 1972

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

FILE NO: See References RE: Alger Hiss

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO OF PGS		EXEMPTIONS USED OR TO WHOM REFERRED IDENTIFY STATUTE (b) (3)
			ACT	REL	
101-4053-151	11/20/53	MEMO EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	—	—	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
101-3411-111	3/20/50	Chicago Report	20	6	N.P.
101-3411-155	6/29/50	WFO Report	5	1	N.P.
101-1634-83	11/15/49	Denver Report	72	1	N.P.
121-6159-930	5/18/50	New York letter w/enc	—	—	(b)(3)
121-6159-931	5/23/50	New York letter w/enc	—	—	(b)(3)
121-6159-923	7/10/50	MEMO Purvis to Stanley w/enc.	—	—	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
121-4089-110	5/24/50	WFO Letter w/enc/s	—	—	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
121-4089-114	5/14/50	Boston Report	5	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D)
100-342972-2058	2/2/54	MEMO WALLACE to DEANIGAN w/enc.	—	—	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
			102	9	

3/20/50

*N.P.*  
Chicago File 105-309

*fel*

In connection with this employment, he listed ALGER HISS as a reference. This is the same ALGER HISS as was convicted in 1950 of Perjury in connection with his denial under oath of previous alleged espionage activities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



3/20/50

Chicago File 105-309



Mr. SASSAMAN was interviewed by Special Agents WESLEY A. ANDERSON and STIG A. LARSON in Chicago on March 28, 1949, in connection with the investigation pertaining to JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at which time the following information was obtained:

SASSAMAN stated that he met Mrs. ALGER HISS during 1924 while he was at Haversford College near Philadelphia and she was a student at Bryn Mawr. At that time she was PRISCILLA FANSLER and the meeting took place because students from Bryn Mawr occasionally came to Haversford on Sunday afternoons to participate in discussion groups. He had no recontact with her after that time until he met ALGER HISS while both were employed by the Senate Munitions Committee during 1935. SASSAMAN stated that he was with this Committee from January to June, 1935 during which time he was an investigator and HISS a member of the legal staff.

pel

SASSAMAN was assigned the job of making inquiries concerning BERNARD BARUCH and HISS had the assignment of handling the legal end of the inquiry concerning BARUCH, including questioning the latter when he appeared before the Committee. SASSAMAN and HISS were closely associated during this period and he recalls being in HISS's home on several occasions. During these visits he did not notice whether the HISSes had a typewriter.

In 1935, after leaving the Senate Munitions Committee, SASSAMAN went to Minnesota as State Director of the WPA in that state and after that time he saw HISS probably during 1936, 1937 and 1938 when SASSAMAN returned to Washington on government business. He last saw HISS in 1938 when he met him on the street in Washington and on which occasion they talked briefly on the question of Munich. SASSAMAN recalled that HISS was definitely against appeasement at Munich and resultingly a member of the group at the State Department which did not favor appeasement. SASSAMAN never noticed anything about HISS either from his remarks or activities which would indicate to SASSAMAN that he was a member of or in any way affiliated with the Communist Party. Also, nothing came to his attention that HISS may have been engaged in Soviet espionage. SASSAMAN did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or know of any association of CHAMBERS with HISS.



3/20/50

Chicago File 105-309

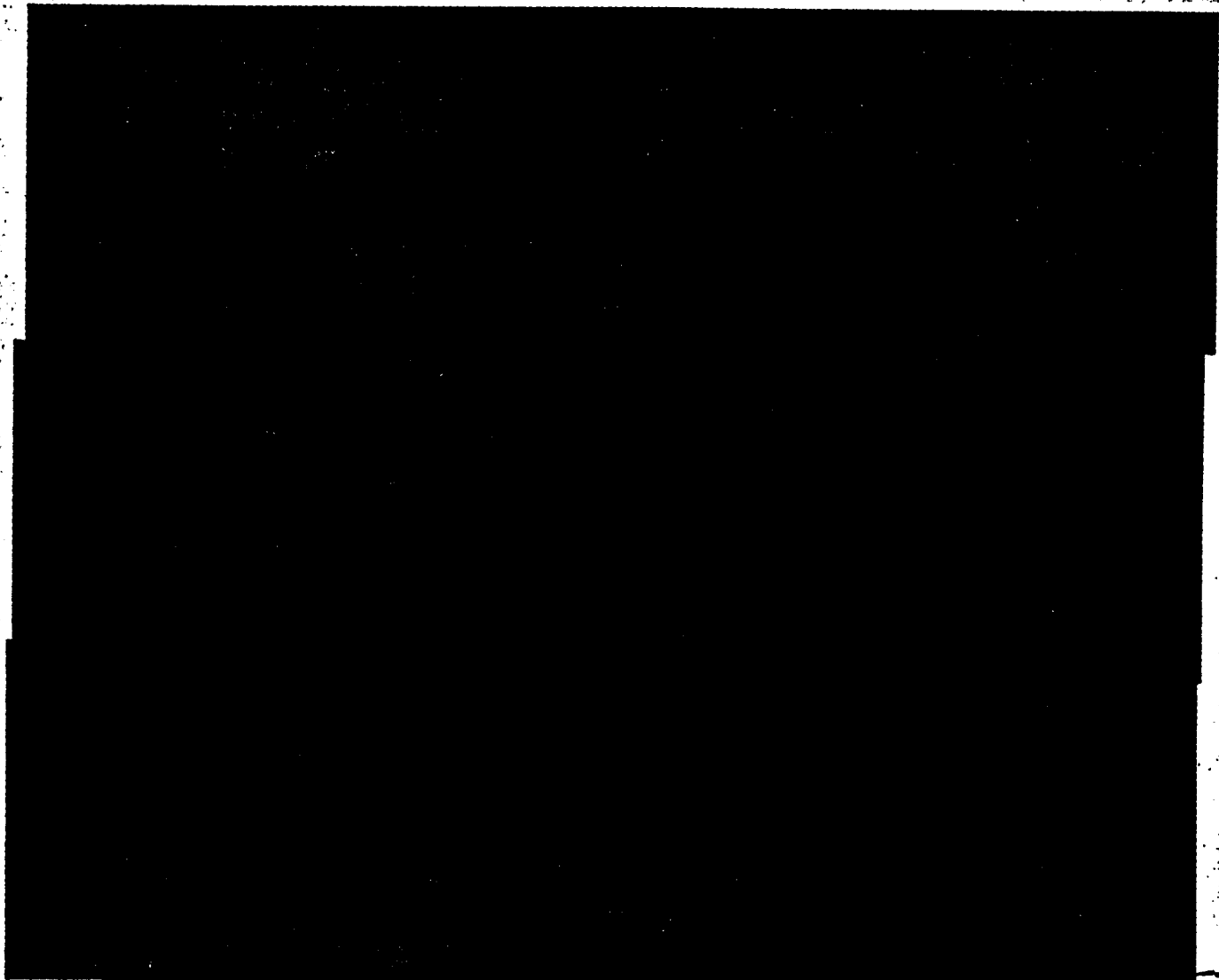
 SASSAMAN did not even

*Rel* recall using ALGER HISS as a reference on his application. 



3/20/50

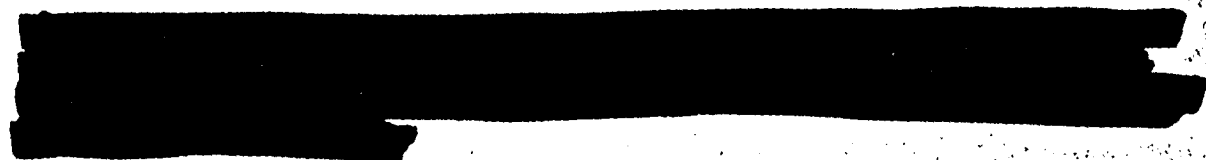
Chicago File 105-309



He did not know whether

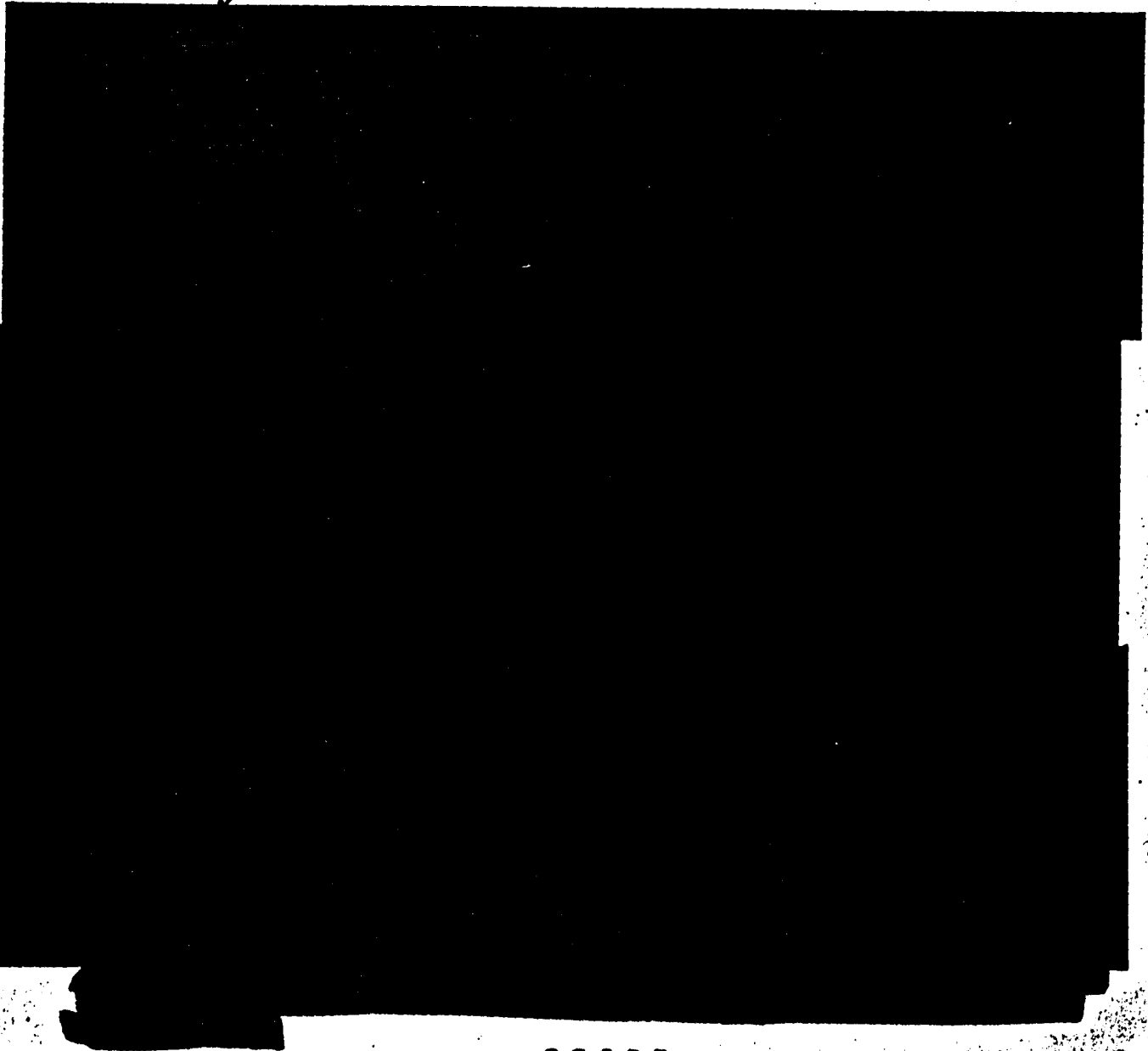
COLLINS knew CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

*Rel.*



3/20/50

Chicago File 105-309



SASSAMN claimed he did not know the following persons, who are Russian espionage suspects and that he had no knowledge of any association between

*rel.*

3/20/50

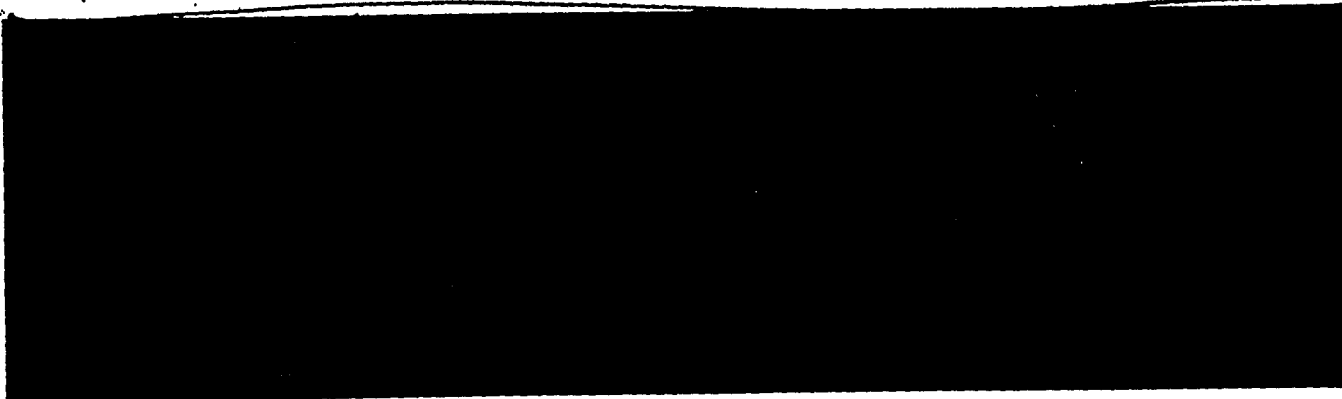
*N.P.*  
Chicago File 105-309

them or with ALGER HISS other than what he had read in newspapers and other publications recently:

*rel*

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
HENRY JULLIAN WADLEIGH  
HAROLD WILSON  
STEVE POTTER  
FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO  
ALEXANDER STEVENS, was  
Alexander Goldberger  
STEVE LAPIN  
STEVE MILLER  
BORIS BYKOV, was Boris Hertz  
MORRIS ASIMOV

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN  
DAVID VERNON SIMMERMAN, was  
David Carpenter  
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN (except  
as indicated previously)  
J. PETERS  
J. PETER  
PETE STEVENS  
ISADORE BOORSTEIN  
FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN



6-29-50

ALGER HISS was also employed at that time on the NYE Committee and as late as 1936 subject gave him as a reference in connection with her application for a government position.

101-3411-155

11-15-49

Page 21  
of Summary

During the above stated interview, Subject denied knowing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS and denied any participation in espionage activities. /

101-1634-83

5/14/50

BS 121-847

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

*Red*

The material set forth below was obtained during a pretext contact [redacted] Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and under such circumstances as to preclude it being incorporated in any material to be disseminated inasmuch as [redacted] was not cognizant of his providing any direct information relating to SOLOMON ADLER.

[redacted] was contacted on April 12, 1949, and voluntarily asserted during the general conversation that while associated with [redacted]

[redacted] had collaborated closely with Mr. SOLOMON ADLER of the U. S. Treasury Department. He mentioned [redacted] as a point where both he and ADLER met. [redacted] further stated that he, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, ALGER HISS and SOLOMON ADLER had been in frequent association with OWEN LATTIMORE.

*Red*

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]



## INVENTORY WORKSHEET

Pg 22

FILE NO: See ReferenceRE: Alger HissDATE March 1977

SERIAL	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO OF PGS		EXEMPTIONS USED OR TO WHOM REFERRED IDENTIFY STATUTE (b) (3)
			ACT	REL	
116-19554-5	8/5/47	WFO Report	6	1	N.P.
121-14216-13	1/29/49	INDIANAPOLIS Letter	1	1	N.P.
121-25221-5	11/10/50	New York Letter	5	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C) (b)(2)(D)
105-13893-147	10/23/52	memo Fellner to BRANIGAN w/enc.	5	5	—
100-410381-20	12/30/55	New York Report	13	6	N.P.
100-410381-20	12/30/55	New York Letter	3	1	N.P.
62-79212-2	5/2/56	Letter to the Director, FBI From a third party. w/enc.	8	8	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
62-79212-2	5/8/56	Letter to a third party from The Director, FBI	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
121-7168-44	2/15/51	WFO Report	17	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
121-10970-22	7/25/51	New York Letter	3	2	N.P.
			62	26	

1922

8/5/47

The same applies to reference JOHN C. ROSS, who, according to the Washington Field Office indices, was a close contact and friend of ALGER HISS,

116-19554-5

1/29/49

It is to be noted that in accordance with the instructions contained in Bureau letter of reference, the interview with appointee conducted in connection with the case entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, Perjury, Espionage - R," has been set forth in full as originally reported in the CHAMBERS case.

121-14216-13

11/10/50

In addition to the foregoing information [REDACTED] advised that the applicant's wife, [REDACTED] was one of the members of the Board of Directors of the F.P.A., who had supported ALGER HISS for position as President of the F.P.A. According to [REDACTED] this occurred prior to HISS' appointment as head of the Carnegie Foundation.

Concerning [REDACTED] stated that she had no reason to question her loyalty to the United States, other than as she had pointed out concerning [REDACTED] association with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], and her support of ALGER HISS for Presidency of the F.P.A.

121-25221-5

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan  
FROM : J. G. Fellner JGF

DATE: October 23, 1952

SUBJECT: INFILTRATION OF UNITED NATIONS  
BY SUBVERSIVE AMERICAN CITIZENS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

It is recommended that the Photostat of the attached article appearing in "The Freeman," a bi-weekly publication emanating from New York City, dated 10-20-52, be placed in the files of this case. The article contains a good analysis of why the United Nations Secretariat can hire American employees who are Communists, but cannot hire Fascists or Nazis.

Attachment

105-13893

JGF:awy

100  
7D

RECORDED - 79  
INDEXED - 70

105-13893-147  
13 OCT 23 1952

EX-115

5-9-52  
F. J. [Signature]

132 OCT 23 1952

# The UN Has a Rule for It

By ALICE WIDENER

*The nature of U. S. participation in the United Nations Secretariat is assessed by a well-known Freeman writer in this and succeeding articles.*

Six American officials of the United Nations Secretariat were called before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City in May 1952. Evidence was presented that the six had been associated with Communist and/or Communist organizations or had been named in connection with three spy rings that operated in the United States before, during and after World War II.

According to the *New York Times*, they were notified by the UN that their contracts had been terminated effective June 15 and June 30, 1952, on the ground that their services were no longer required. An informed UN source denied this, the *Times* said, but admitted that three Americans had recently left UN employment: two by termination and one by resignation.

It was also learned by the press that David Weintraub, director of Economic Stability and Development in the UN Division of Economic Affairs and Alfred Van Tassel, Acting Chief of the Information Section in the Technical Assistance Administration, had been subpoenaed for reappearance before the Grand Jury. Van Tassel had refused on privilege of not incriminating himself, to state whether he was a member of the Communist Party. Weintraub's recall was partly in connection with the dismissal of his UN assistant, Irving Kaplan, who "had declined on privilege of the fifth amendment to answer whether he was currently engaged in espionage." (Italics added.)

Up to the time of his testimony, Weintraub was a leading candidate for a higher UN post. But the *Times* reported, "It is said his selection has been blocked for the time being as a result of the Grand Jury investigation. He has acknowledged that he was responsible for getting Mr. Kaplan his position with the UN."

Mr. Weintraub also acknowledged under oath that during World War II, while he himself was working for the U. S. government, he gave references for several of the alleged spy-ring members when they were seeking employment with various government agencies in Washington.

At a UN Headquarters press conference, June 6, 1952, several correspondents asked questions designed to elicit a statement of United Nations policy on the matter of hiring American Communists as members of the Secretariat, a body often described as "an international civil service" which enjoys certain privileges and immunities.

"Secretary General Trygve Lie said today that the UN did not have a policy to discharge all U. S. Communists on its staff," the *Times* correspondent reported, "but he insisted on the right to get rid of any employee in the 'best interests' of the world organization." Both Lie and his chief administrative officer, Byron Price, insisted that Kaplan was the only employee whose name had appeared in print in connection with the Grand Jury hearings who had been dismissed. But, said the *Times*, it was learned that at least five others involved but not mentioned in print had been discharged or permitted to resign.

Official sources in the U. S. government have said that ever since 1946 certain of its agencies have been trying to induce the UN Secretariat to rid itself of subversive Americans, but that satisfactory action in the matter had been "blocked and postponed" until the UN heard reports that the outraged Grand Jury was about to make a public presentation of the charges.

## "Poor Security Risks"

The story smoldered for a while longer. Then, on June 18, it exploded in the press. "UN Plans to Oust 80 More of U. S. Aides for Red Work," the *Times* reported, quoting highly reliable sources as saying that because of illegal Communist activities

... about 15 members of the Secretariat already have been dismissed or have been asked to resign. At least twice that number still are scheduled for removal from the UN rolls. The dismissals—some here call them a "housecleaning" others a "purge"—have been going on at the UN for several months. The estimate is that they will continue until the end of 1952. . . . The answer—always unofficial and informal since the UN officials will not discuss the situation—is that the world organization must clean its lists of highly suspect persons "before a spy scandal" rocks its structure.

There are approximately 377 American members of the UN's administrative, professional and technical staff. Of these, according to the press, 45 were removed or about to be removed as poor security risks. And the *Chicago Tribune* Press Service reported in an article by Chesly Manly on July 27, 1952, that more than a third of the 377 "are believed to have had Communist affiliations before or since coming to the UN."

It is the UN administrative officials' point of

view that membership in the Communist Party of the U. S. is not in itself sufficient reason to disqualify an American from the UN staff. "The Communist Party is a legal political party in this country," declared Trygve Lie. He neglected to add that in New York State, for example, even the German-American Bund—with enough signed petitions to get on the ballot—could today be a political party. But under the Smith Act of 1940—a statute designed to protect U. S. internal security—it is a felony for an American to plot to advocate the overthrow of our government by force and violence. Moreover, under United States law any person falsely publicized as "a Communist" may sue for libel and recover damages.

Some of the top American officials in the UN appeared to tolerate and even to try to shield several American staff members who, according to undisputed sworn testimony, had been engaged in or associated with activities held to be criminal in their country.

On June 20, 1952, the UN dismissed Eugene Wallach, an American citizen, from his post in its Language Services Division after he had appeared three times before the Grand Jury. It had learned facts concerning Wallach's career which the UN Bureau of Personnel claim they hadn't discovered during the six years of his employment. The truth, as reported in the *New York Journal American* by Howard Rushmore, is that in 1946 "Wallach quit a \$100 a month job as a full-time Communist Party functionary in New York State to take his present post in the UN." Though the UN paid Wallach approximately \$9000 (U. S. tax exempt) a year, its officials described him as only "a stenographic reporter."

Wallach could have got his UN job even if the Bureau of Personnel had known all about his Communist connection. On June 21, 1952, a brief *New York Times* news item about his dismissal stated: "Under United Nations rules former Nazis or Fascists are barred from employment but Communists are not included in the ban."

### Mr. Schachter Explains

On assignment from the *Freeman*, this writer—who believes that all totalitarians are equally undesirable—interviewed Mr. Oscar Schachter, Deputy Director of the UN General Legal Division, about UN rules for hiring personnel. He courteously granted permission to take notes in his presence for quotation.

"A United Nations staff member is similar in certain respects to a private employee," Mr. Schachter explained. "He or she is not an employee of the United States government or of any government. The best way to put it is set out in the UN Staff Regulations, particularly the First Article and the Oath."

The First Article may be summarized as stating

that members of the UN Secretariat are international civil servants whose responsibilities are exclusively international. Staff members "are not expected to give up their national sentiments or their political and religious convictions," and the immunities and privileges they enjoy by virtue of the United Nations Charter furnish no excuse for non-performance of private obligations "or failure to observe laws and police regulations."

The chief requirements for all employees are "competence, efficiency and integrity" and according to the Oath they solemnly swear "not to seek or accept instruction" in regard to the performance of duties "from any government or other authority external to the Organization." (Italics added.)

It is difficult to see how Communists can possibly abide by the UN loyalty oath in view of the fact that the Communist Party requires them to disregard any other authority and to act only in what Lenin and Stalin called "submission to the single will of the Soviet director, of the dictator." Outside the UN, Communists are among the most zealous organizers of groups objecting to loyalty oaths.

Your reporter showed Mr. Schachter the *Times* clipping stating that the UN has an employment rule banning Fascists and Nazis.

"Is there any definition of terms in the ruling?" I asked. "Has it a regional or national or individual application? What, for example, would be the UN Bureau of Personnel view of a British Mosleyite or French *Croix de Feu* applicant for a job?" "We've never had that problem, to my knowledge," Mr. Schachter replied. "I don't think it has ever come up."

Asked for the exact wording of the rule, Mr. Schachter took the trouble to look it up. "Apparently," he said, "this rule was set by the Preparatory Commission for the United Nations in London way back in 1945-46. If you remember, Stettinius was there, and next in line were Adlai Stevenson and Abe Feller. According to what it says here, the rule was discussed by the General Assembly in February 1946 and then interpreted into what is here." He read:

Rule 56: No persons shall be appointed who have discredited themselves by their activities or connections with fascism or nazism.

After another request for an expression of his opinion on the vagueness of Rule 56, Mr. Schachter said: "Apparently this is a bad rule."

I inquired if there had been any official discussion of it lately at the UN—except for the anonymous statement to the *Times*—and whether it might perhaps be a good idea to reconsider the rule, especially if it is a bad one.

"Oh, I didn't mean to say it's a bad rule," Mr. Schachter explained. "After all, it was recommended by the Preparatory Commission—that's where it originated—and you've got to look at the thing in the light of historical political perspective. It

was long ago, just after the war, and I suppose they meant Germany, Italy, Japan and Franco's Spain."

Following Mr. Schachter's advice and looking at things in the revealing light of historical perspective, it is interesting to note that, in addition to the part that Secretary of State Stettinius, Adlai Stevenson and Dr. Abraham H. Feller (now UN General Counsel) played in organizing the UN, another American acted as first Secretary-General at the UN San Francisco Conference, and as principal adviser to the U. S. Delegation at the first General Assembly of the United Nations in London. His name is Alger Hiss.

### Red Totalitarians Not Barred

A look at the historical political situation in Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries leads a realistic observer to conclude that the UN's Staff Rule 56 might be used arbitrarily to bar from UN employment those nationals who associated with Nazis or Fascists—innocently or otherwise—but not nationals who associated with Communists or who actually belong to the Communist Party.

What would be UN personnel policy, I asked, in the following hypothetical case: A naturalized American (of German or Italian or Japanese extraction) applies for a job. This person had or is accused of having had "connections with fascism," and is or can be barred from the UN by Rule 56. However, if a naturalized American applies for a UN position and admits Communist Party membership, he or she can't be barred from employment.

"That's purely theoretical," Mr. Schachter answered. "Of course, such a case hasn't ever to my knowledge come up. I don't know exactly what the situation would be. I don't know exactly how this thing operates. But the main thing is to keep in mind it was an early rule and really applies, I suppose to Germans, Italians, Japanese, etc."

(The rules concerning permanent employment status on the UN Secretariat have the effect, I later learned from several UN press correspondents, of solidifying tenure and rendering the dismissal of undesirables, including subversive staff members and espionage agents, a difficult affair.)

Concerning the dismissals of Irving Kaplan and Eugene Wallach, Mr. Schachter explained: "Wallach was up for dismissal quite some time before the present situation developed. But a Special Committee reinstated him."

(It was well known at that time, I was later told, that the UN Appeals Board declared itself incompetent to reach a decision in Wallach's case. Thereupon, the Secretary-General appointed a three-man Special Committee to consider the matter. David Weintraub was a member of this Committee and concurred in its decision to reinstate Wallach.)

Mr. Schachter ended the interview with the statement: "Our personnel doesn't inquire into

people's political beliefs." This assertion doesn't appear to jibe with UN Rule 56 which is specifically aimed at some people's undesirable political beliefs.

Nevertheless, when David Weintraub appeared under subpoena before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in Washington, May 15, 1952, there was the following colloquy:

**SENATOR FERGUSON:** Could I ask there, do I understand from your answers previously in executive session that the question of a person's political belief is not a qualification for employment with the United Nations?

**MR. WEINTRAUB:** That so far as I know is correct.

**SENATOR FERGUSON:** A person's political belief is not a question of employment in your particular branch?

**MR. WEINTRAUB:** That is correct.

**SENATOR FERGUSON:** So that if all of them were Communists that would be within the scope of the employment there, or if they were all capitalists, that would be within the scope, is that correct?

**MR. WEINTRAUB:** Yes, that is correct theoretically.

The Senator then asked if there were an endeavor in the United Nations to match the Communists and anti-Communists "so that you have a ratio." Mr. Weintraub didn't answer yes or no, but referred to a UN Charter provision that Secretariat members should be selected primarily on competence but, insofar as possible, to reflect the *geographic distribution* of the world.

**SENATOR FERGUSON:** In other words, it would not make any difference to the United Nations that a person was a citizen of the United States and believed in communism and not capitalism as far as getting a job . . . was concerned. . . .

**MR. WEINTRAUB:** To my knowledge that is not a factor.

Thus it is clear, according to the United Nations Charter and Rule 56, that theoretically and legally all American employees in the Secretariat could be Communist.

In view of Rule 56, Mr. Weintraub's sworn statement concerning people's political beliefs was apparently inaccurate. But concerning the UN's view of American Communists, his testimony was accurate. That view was recently supported—both morally and materially—by the UN Staff Association, whose Council has been recognized by the General Assembly as "an official entity" of the United Nations.

In November 1951 Craig Thompson, in a *Saturday Evening Post* article, "Sinister Doings at the UN," said there was strong evidence that a group of Communist wreckers had penetrated the UN staff "clear down to the level of junior typists and janitors." He described a strange battle, complete with name-calling and knife-in-the-back tactics, that has the surface appearance of a labor dispute but is in reality "a Communist effort to sabotage the Secretary-Generalship of Trygve Lie and gain control of the UN Secretariat." "The principal instrument used against Lie," said Mr. Thompson, "is a thing of his own creation . . . the Staff Association . . ." which he brought into



existence in 1946. It rapidly became the instrument of such distrust and tension that, by the autumn of 1950, Byron Price handed the Staff Committee a written statement amounting to an indictment for malicious mischief and for "disloyalty and self-seeking." A few weeks later Lie himself backed up Price's charges of employees' disloyalty to the UN. The *Post* article continued:

Nowhere, on either side, was the term "Communist" or "Communist Party" used. With complete sincerity, and utter unreality, UN staffers regard communism as a word without meaning to them since they are all internationalists together.

According to pattern and by means of classic Red technique, the UN Staff Association on July 10, 1952, passed by a "majority" of 43 votes out of a possible 4368 a resolution "to support" and "to collect funds for the legal assistance" of recently dismissed staff members, including those who refused to say before a New York Grand Jury and a Senate Committee whether they had been or were currently engaged in espionage.

It appears that causes for bitter internecine strife are inherent in the United Nations Charter and in its interpretation by the General Assembly. Despite the UN Administration's protestations of unconcern with people's political beliefs, members of the first session of the General Assembly—acting on the advice of international legal experts and of Alger Hiss—adopted Rule 56. It is a measure so "illegal" that it can be used as a means to establish an applicant's ineligibility for service in the United Nations solely on imputation of guilt by association.

In reality, Rule 56 is a tricky kind of cold-war weapon forged in the heat of post-World War II passions, when well-intentioned peoples were misled into joining forces with their betrayers and implacable enemies. Today, Americans and other free peoples appear weakly to tolerate the UN employment policy of not barring Communist nationals from non-Communist countries. As a result, the UN Secretariat is highly vulnerable to the Kremlin-organized political spoils system.

## Our Left-Handed Colleges

By E. MERRILL ROOT

*A college professor known to our readers for his poems, refutes the "liberal" contention that conservatives dominate American colleges.*

The public-address system of the Left, from the educational columns of the *New York Times* to the ukases of the Civil Liberties Union, forever dins into our ears the unrealistic cliché that American colleges are dominated by conservatives. To those of us who know, this is a fantastic inversion of truth. In American colleges today the political and cultural Left is militant and ruthless—blatantly speaking, eagerly heard, while the political and cultural Right is ridiculed and patronized, and (to its own shame) inarticulate and passive.


Amazingly, the many professors who would normally form on the Right allow themselves to be lulled or cowed into conformity. (Are they not "liberals," too, and therefore ready to tolerate the intolerable?) They are cowed by the power wielded by the collectivists in textbooks, in the great metropolitan papers, in the literary organs of the Brainy Boys, in the general din of doubtful talk where professors gather and chatter. They are cowed by their fear of verbal stones—"old-fashioned," "reactionary," "illiberal"—which, if they do not break professorial bones, do wound professorial vanity. They are lulled by their own dignity as gentlemen and scholars; they are averse to the din of the forum and the blood of the battlefield. Whatever

the reason, the result is clear: the majority of professors of the Right let a noisy minority, ruthless and sophisticated, usurp the academic megaphone. In so doing, they are as culpable as the decent people of Germany who hated Hitler but did nothing about it. The inarticulate professors of the Right must attack, attack, and again attack. Why leave all the audacity to Owen Lattimore?

All the current blather broadcast by the academic bleeding-hearts, that radical and even liberal professors are "silenced" and "frightened" is camouflage for the infiltrating tanks of One Big Government. Who actually gets more space on the air, in the press, in textbooks, magazines, even twenty-five cent books (what price "Ordeal by Slander"?), than these Sons of the Left, from Schlesinger to Lattimore? Today the McLiberals are the fair-haired boys of the academic world, who can do no wrong and to whom no outraged parent may say scat. Even in a Christian seminary Niebuhr is applauded when he says that communism is "a Christian heresy."

One is led to believe that every "liberal" professor in the country is a frightened, innocent little rabbit, panting his heart out in an academic bunny-hole. But does this truly describe the way in which

12-30-55

 during interview in 1949 denied  
CP membership

ALGER HISS, and extent of his association with

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AB





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It pointed out that [redacted] as  
a classmate at Harvard of ALGER HISS, but neglected to

N.Y. Al  
D.C. 6 -

[REDACTED]

add that there were hundreds of other students. This  
created an impression that he was friend of HISS.

100-410381-20

ALGER HISS was a former employee of the United States Department of State, who was indicted on December 21, 1948, by a Special Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York on two counts of perjury, first, that he falsely testified before a Special Grand Jury that he did not turn over State Department documents to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-admitted former CP member, and second, that he had not been in contact with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS subsequent to January 1, 1937. On January 30, 1950, ALGER HISS was convicted on both counts of the indictment and on January 25, 1950, was sentenced to serve five years imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

100-410381-20

[REDACTED] stated that he was a classmate of ALGER HISS while at Harvard Law School. He stated that he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1929, with a Bachelor of Law degree, that the theory of Communism had not been introduced to students of the school, and it was his opinion that HISS was politically innocent at that time.

[REDACTED] stated that his next recollection of HISS was when he saw HISS on one occasion during the years 1935, 1937 and 1943, but he advised that he

100-410381-20

[REDACTED]

had no knowledge that ALGER HISS had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] stated that during 1948, he met ALGER HISS accidentally in a restaurant in New York City and offered HISS his services in view of the accusations which had been made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and told HISS that he would be willing to help him in any possible way.

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[REDACTED] was interviewed by a Bureau Agent in 1949 --

and information  
pertaining to his knowledge of ALGER HISS, who was known to [REDACTED]  
as a classmate at Harvard University. POLIER advised that he  
believed HISS was politically innocent at that time.

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5-2-56

Like thousands of other Princeton alumni, I was scandalized that Alger Hiss should have been invited to speak by the Whig Society in its building on the campus. The incident has done much harm to Princeton throughout the country, and the manner in which it has been handled by the University authorities has been much criticised.

ENCLOSURE

So far as I can learn, the blame is being placed on Bruce D. Bringgold who, according to the papers, comes from Sioux Falls, S.D., or Sioux City, Iowa, and is a member of the Junior Class in Princeton and President of the Undergraduates the Whig Society. I am convinced that Bringgold did not originate the invitation to Hiss, if only because two attempts <sup>see the latter</sup> to ~~sell him~~ as a speaker to other colleges had failed. I believe the invitation was part of the deliberate plan

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RECORDED

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.

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May 2, 1956

to rehabilitate men like Hiss for future use by Communists. The recent Petition, addressed to President Eisenhower by Mrs. Roosevelt and 45 other deluded intellectuals, asking him to pardon all convicted Communists and to delay any further proceedings against those indicted, was along the same line.

The F.B.I. is, of course, not interested in the mistakes of Princeton University, but would it not be a proper exercise of its purposes to investigate the origin of the attempts to force Hiss on three colleges? Bringgold's home background might throw some light on the situation, and it should not be difficult, if he were properly approached, to find out who were his associates and backers in the Hiss affair. My guess is that some one in the faculty may have been privy to the event, but, in any case, the pressure originated from sources outside the University and the effort was deliberately planned.

This is my excuse, as an American citizen, for bringing the matter to your attention.

62-79212-2

*Compliments  
C. B. Mitchell*

**THE FAMOUS FORTY-SIX**

**CLARENCE BLAIR MITCHELL**

**1956**

*62-79212-2*

## THE FAMOUS FORTY-SIX

**A**mong recent events which call for special notice is the Petition addressed to President Eisenhower, asking him to pardon all Communists who have been duly convicted under our laws for secretly plotting the destruction of our Government by violence, and to delay further prosecution of those charged with the same crime.

This unsavory document furnished another illustration of the truth that the danger to our country from Communism does not come from card-holding members of that party, of whom there are now less than 25,000 in the United States, but from a much larger class of our intellectuals calling themselves "Liberals," "Progressives," "Socialists," "Pacifists," etc., who are constantly paving the road to Communism by destroying the protections against it, which the Founding Fathers incorporated in our Federal Constitution and Laws. Like Communists these intellectuals have a common characteristic; they seek to have the State interfere more and more with the life of the individual at the expense of his liberty, self-reliance and ambition. Many of them are also "One Worlders," who think that all the nations of the earth could live happily under one Government. They ignore the fact that the United States represents but six per cent of the earth's population and that, under worldwide rule, we and other free countries would be overwhelmed by ignorant, backward and barbarous races. Here again, our same intellectuals have the hearty cooperation of Communism.

The Petition in question was apparently based on the assumption that, by granting it, the President would win

for us the kindly regard of the Soviet leaders, some of whom owe their position to the assassination of former associates, and all of whom are responsible for the planned murder of hundreds of thousands of their own people and the slaughter of prisoners of war. They constantly ignore International Law, practice torture as a matter of course, and have violated nearly every agreement made by them since World War II. Could any assumption of their good-will and intentions be more childish? The Petition was particularly naive in assuming that Christmas was an appropriate time for appealing men to whom all Christian observances are abhorrent. Even were the convicted Communists set free and sent home, they would more likely be liquidated by their political masters for having allowed themselves to be caught, than welcomed with affection.

When we examine the names and occupations of the petitioners, the character and value of their document becomes manifest. Among the 46 signers we find a former candidate for President of the United States on the Socialistic ticket, and a woman widely known for her love of publicity, equalled only by her eagerness to impart advice on any public or private problem, from international issues to the bringing up of children. Other names on the document are those of college professors, pastors of Evangelical Churches, teachers in Protestant Theological Seminaries, including (as was to be expected) at least four from Union Theological Seminary. The remaining signers are members of "Reconciliation" groups, with a scattering of writers, playwrights and pacifists. Equally significant is the fact that the signers do not include a single lawyer, banker, businessman,

[4]

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manufacturer, Rector of an Episcopal parish, Roman Catholic Prelate, member of Congress, or representative of our Armed Forces.

Did the signers consider themselves more virtuous or intelligent than the rest of our nation—or were they merely pleased with their self-assumed importance, and expecting the deference that teachers, clergymen and writers look for from their students, congregations and readers?

Probably few of the signers realized the extent of the long continued and aggressive campaign carried on among their kind by Russian Communism—or that they are the special targets of that campaign, both because of their hoped-for influence with our young and of their proved gullibility—evidenced by the scores of un-American organizations they have joined. That campaign consists largely in the perversion or slanting of news by some writers for our newspapers and magazines. An outstanding example of this method was the conviction implanted in a large portion of our intellectuals to the effect that the Chinese people would never embrace Communism but were only interested in some modification of the land laws; that Chiang Kai-shek, although a Christian gentleman of long standing, was a villain and Mao a patriot wholly independent of Russian influence. Again, the same writers have soft-pedaled the pitiful condition of thousands of Arabs driven from their homes by Israel without compensation, to make room for many so-called Jews whose ancestors had never set eyes on the Holy Land. Our support of the "Jewish State" has, according to all intelligent observers, been the chief cause for our incurring the enmity of the Eastern World. A similar

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perversion of truth was accomplished through our press during the Civil War in Spain. That revolution, inspired by Communists, at first included some well-meaning Spanish intellectuals, but these were soon shoved aside and Russia assumed guidance of the movement. Our "Abraham Lincoln" Brigade, which went to Spain and of which so much was made by our newspapers, consisted largely of Communists or their sympathizers. Again, many of our same type of intellectuals favor the forced integration of Negroes and Whites—in parts of our land where such a result would duplicate the scandalous conditions imposed upon our white citizens in the South after the Civil War under the name of "Reconstruction." The same type urge the vote for South African Negroes (who outnumber the Whites many times), with the inevitable result that, unless the Whites can rule, they will ultimately abandon South Africa to barbarianism, as they did in some of the West Indian islands under similar conditions. After a century of Negro self-rule, Liberia is probably the most corrupt, ignorant and unlovely government in all Africa.

In spite of the type of persons who signed the document in question, it is to be hoped that the great body of Americans still love and are proud of their country and realize that, in world affairs, a broadminded and intelligent policy of self-interest is the only safeguard for a nation that, like ours, is envied by the ignorance and jealousy of backward or inferior races.

The petition in question may have accomplished a desirable but unintentional result if it again calls attention to that section of our population consisting of the well-meaning groups represented by the 46 signers who,

[6]

62-79212-2

with their self-adopted halos, are doing the Devil's work. Their kind has become recognized by all students of Communist propaganda in the United States.

May it be a long time before any document like the one referred to herein is offered to the public.

CLARENCE BLAIR MITCHELL

January 10, 1956

[7]

62-79212-2



5-2-56

NOTE: There has been limited cordial correspondence with [REDACTED], and in view of the very controversial situation to which he refers--Alger Hiss' speech at Princeton University-- it is not deemed advisable to comment concerning his observations and suggestions.

U. S. News and World Report dated May 4 contains Hiss' address at Princeton University on April 26.

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62-79212-2

2-15-51

These three with  
who are employed in another section have  
aroused a question in my mind relative to their loyalty by their re-  
marks & actions

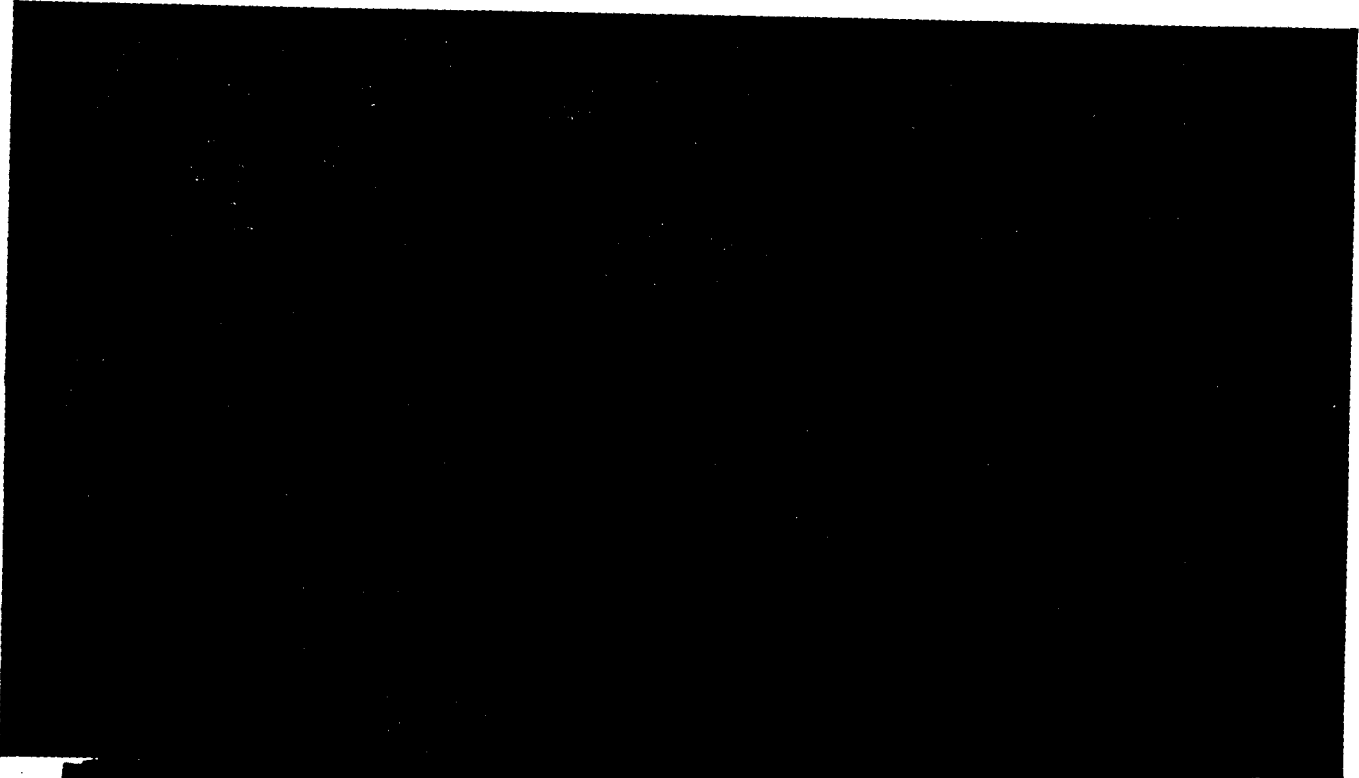
their remarks which have been made regarding ALGER  
MISS'S & JUDITH COPLANS innocence.

121-7168-44



7/25/51

Letter to the Director  
NY 121-11521



rel

The report of SA V. WALTER PROSPERE, dated 3/14/49, Memphis reflects that GEORGE W. STOCKING advised that he had no knowledge of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, ALGER HISS, HENRY COLLINS, JAY DAVID WITTAKER CHAMBERS.

